

G.\$100,000,000 U.S. LOAN WILL ASSIST FRENCH WAR FUNDS

J.P. Morgan and Brown &
Co. Form Foreign Securities Company

\$95,000,000 NOTES

Five Per Cent Interest; Secured on Obligations Of Many Governments

ALLIES' FINANCES

Another Important Conference Called in London To Discuss Matter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 13.—It is officially announced that a hundred million dollar (gold) French loan has been successfully negotiated here.

A statement issued by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. and Messrs. Brown and Co. says that an American corporation will be formed, known as the American Foreign Securities Company, which will issue its notes here for G. \$95,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent and redeemable at the end of three years.

These notes will be secured, on the basis of a twenty per cent margin, by the obligations of the Governments of Argentina, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Uruguay, Egypt, Brazil, Spain and the province of Quebec, shares in the Suez Canal Company and bonds and shares in American corporations.

It is expected that these notes will be quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

London, July 14.—An important conference is proceeding in London, between representatives of the Allies, concerning financial matters.

British Join French In Celebrating 14th

Allied Troops March Through Paris; Many Expressions Of Confidence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Allied troops participated in the impressive national celebrations in Paris today. The British detachment consisted of Cuars, Highlanders, South Africans, Anzacs, Canadians and Indian troops. It was led by a band of pipers of the Royal Scots and aroused the wildest enthusiasm.

President Poincare, in a message to Great Britain, expressed his unbounded admiration for the deeds of Britain's glorious navy and the development of the Empire's mighty resources. He says: "France sends greetings and everlasting brotherhood to Great Britain and the Dominions Overseas."

Paris, July 14.—President Poincare, distributing diplomas of honor to the relatives of men killed in the war, said that Frenchmen have revealed themselves as capable of frustrating the plans of predatory Powers. He eulogized the Allies, especially Great Britain, whose splendid young armies sprang from the ground.

He said: "It is a question whether we are to be or are not to be under the German heel. Therefore, we shall not weaken."

General Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed to President Poincare: "The British army, fighting by the side of the French, expresses its admiration for the French army and its unshakable confidence in the realization of their common hopes."

President Poincare replied, heartily reciprocating Sir Douglas Haig's sentiments, saying: "Today's ovation to the Allies' troops in Paris is sufficient proof of the public sentiment of France."

The Weather

Local thundersqualls and showers. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.5 and the minimum 76.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.0 and 88.4.

Big Appropriation Means Increase of Pay For Our Hard-Working U.S. Consuls

Better Allowances Granted in View of the Higher Cost Of Living Throughout the World

New York, June 18.—Charles E. Hughes stipulated in his telegram accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States that he desired "to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced . . . to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse"—an expression which followed by four days the passage by the House of Representatives of the Diplomatic and Consular bill calling for an increase of nearly \$1,500,000 on behalf of a large number of American citizens who are doing the excellent work that all who are familiar with the service are willing to recognize.

The increased appropriations include a large sum as post allowances for the Consular Service, to enable the President, in his discretion, and in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, to make special payments by way of additional compensation to Consular officers, in order to adjust their official income to the ascertained cost of living at the posts to which they may be assigned.

Inquiry by the Government shows an increase of from 6 to 400 per cent in the cost of certain articles of food, and an average increase in the general cost of food of from 25 to 154 per cent according to the country. Detailed reports have been received from nearly half of the Consular officers in belligerent countries and contiguous neutral countries covering the period from July to December, 1915.

The reports are not limited to cost of food, but also cover rent, fuel, and clothing. The percentage of increase in the cost of living, based upon an average of the increase in the cost of rent, fuel, clothing, and food, ranges all the way from 15 to 128 per cent over the prices for the period from January to June, 1914, before the outbreak of the war. The percentage of increase in the cost of food alone in some countries rises as high as 250 per cent above the prices for January to June, 1914.

These figures are not mere expressions of opinion, but are based upon actual prices of food, clothing, fuel, and rent. It will readily be seen that the effect of the change in living expenses, even upon the higher salaried officers in the Consular Service, works great hardship, while the effect upon officers receiving \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year is serious.

"It will obviously be impossible for the latter class of officers to remain in the service unless they be granted some relief in the way of increased compensation," the Congressional committee reported to the House.

"The condition described could not be met by any horizontal increase in salary because the percentage of increase in the cost of living not only differs in one country from that existing in another country, but there is considerable variation as between cities and considerable districts in the same country, due to many local conditions, such as impaired transportation facilities, decrease of production, and other causes."

Therefore, the only manner in which the condition could be remedied economically and effectively, in the opinion of the committee, was by empowering the Secretary of State to increase the annual compensation of each Consular officer affected by making a post or local allowance of an amount based upon the ascertained increase in his living expenses. It is impossible to make specific statements as to the cost of living in the

belligerent countries, because the State Department cannot properly give out those facts. The representatives of the State Department, however, after careful consideration, decided that the appropriation should be not less than \$100,000.

In view of the peculiar opportunities at the present time for the development of American commerce, a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a recent report strongly urged that Congress increase the Consular appropriations at once. The present statutory limitation of traveling expenses to \$5 a day, exclusive of railroad transportation, says the committee's report, "is frequently inadequate and results in discrimination and unfairness to employees. There are many cases when Government officials, in the Consular Service and in the field service of the Department of Commerce, are obliged to pay considerable amounts out of their own resources to meet the expenses over and above \$5 a day incurred in traveling in foreign countries."

This is not only a discouragement to good service, but it contains the elements of false pretense. Since living expenses vary considerably in different parts of the globe, the dead level of salary obviously works unfairly at times. The importance of a man's position, which is a consideration in determining his availability for new employment, is always judged in part by the salary which he receives.

By an actual calculation involving a great many cases, made by the Consular Bureau, the loss per mile for transportation (by promotion or transfer) to American Consuls abroad is 18 cents. That is to say, the Government allows a flat rate of 5 cents a mile when a Consul is promoted or transferred. This, in the majority of cases, does not pay the man's way, to say nothing of the expenses of moving his family and chattels. In fact, the cost of moving for each mile averages 23 cents, leaving a net loss of 18 cents.

European Governments generally recognize the situation better than our own, and provide their Consuls with adequate means for moving when they are promoted or transferred.

These Governments not only pay the expenses of the Consuls themselves when they move, but the expenses of moving their families and household goods, and, in many cases, their servants, also. Moreover, they grant an allowance (a certain percentage of their salary) upon their arrival at a new post for the incidental expenses of moving into a new place. These expenses include new equipment, clerk hire, and other odd things.

The action of the Congress, in face of some opposition (one speaker from Indiana said: "In my judgment, if this item gets into the bill now, it will never get out, but will grow larger and larger from year to year") indicates that in the opinion of most people American Consuls are entitled to that peace of mind which comes with relief from the small worries over living and traveling expenses, the relief that makes so much for efficiency.

A list of salaries paid to lower-grade Consuls at posts where the cost of living is very high shows some startling things. In cities where the United States is one of the strongest competitors for Great Britain and Germany for the world's

(Continued on Page 2)

Satisfactory Munition Supplies for Russians Settled at Conference

Lloyd George Tells of Enormous Effort; Output Will Soon Be Overwhelming

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Official.—The Allies' munitions conference reviewed the whole program of the Russian requirements, at a four hours' sitting today and arrived at satisfactory conclusions. Subsequently, the conference considered the needs of Italy.

Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, presiding at a conference at the War Office, yesterday, which was attended by the representatives of France, Russia and Italy, emphasized that there had been a considerable change in the fortunes of the Allies since the last conference. He paid a tribute to the splendid achievements of the Allies.

He declared that the combined offensive in the east and west was due to the vast output of munitions, which deprived the enemy of the initiative, concluding: "We have crossed the watershed. Now victory is beginning to flow in our direction."

Mr. Lloyd George described the efforts of the Allies to increase the output of munitions. The work of supplying the navy occupies a million men, but, in addition, Great Britain had evolved, out of nothing, arsenals to supply her huge army.

Most of the factories are completed and are turning out hundreds of guns. Heavy guns are rolling in at a great rate. The new factories have not yet attained one-third of their full capacity, but their output is increasing daily. The main difficulties have been solved and the supplies shortly will be overwhelming.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by urging a closer examination of the requirements of the various armies, as, with mutual help, victory anywhere means victory everywhere.

TURKS AGAIN IN FULL FLIGHT FROM RUSSIANS

Hurled Back From Heights Of Balburt; Many Positions Fall In Night Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 13.—The official communique issued this evening reported: The Turks have been hurled back from the heights to the east of Balburt and are now retreating.

Our offensive west of Mamahatun is progressing successfully. A series of heights has been occupied, after a desperate battle, in the night. An attempted Turkish offensive, south-east of Mamahatun, was repulsed. We are advancing.

GREEK ROYAL CHATEAU OF TATOI BURNT OUT

King and Queen Make Escape; Barracks Destroyed; Many Officers Lose Lives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Reuter's correspondent at Athens wires that the Forest of Tatoi had been burning for several hours when the flames spread to the Royal chateau, which, together with the adjoining barracks, was destroyed. There have been several deaths, including officers.

The King and Queen of Greece and the Royal Family have taken refuge in the residence of the King's brother at Kaphissia.

38 REVOLUTIONISTS FREED

In accordance with the mandate that all the national offenders who were arrested and imprisoned before July 12, 1916, be set free, the Shanghai Chinese authorities have released 38 revolutionists. Most of them had been condemned to life imprisonment. The authorities also gave them from \$40 to \$80 apiece in cash in order that they might meet their immediate wants.

U.S. Commander Menaced by Carranzistas



GEN. PERSHING
Here is the latest picture of General Pershing, commander of the U. S. expedition in Mexico, whose position is menaced by Carranzistas as well as Villistas below the border.

Russia Is Agreeable To Peace for Austria

Next Feeler Should Be Welcomed Is Opinion; Urge Allies to Fix Basis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post wires that the departure of the Council of Ministers for the Imperial headquarters is much commented upon. There is a strong feeling in influential quarters that, when Austria again issues feelers for a separate peace, they should be welcomed by the Allies and also that the time has come for the Allies to agree on the basis of the future terms of peace.

Poik Denies U.S. Is Indifferent to Fate Of the Deutschland

Discussion of Probable Action If Submarine Destroyed Without Warning

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 14.—It is reported from Washington that the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Polk, vigorously denied the report that the United States would make no inquiries in case the German submarine-merchantman Deutschland was destroyed by a British warship. This denial was caused by a discussion of the attitude the United States would assume in the event of the Deutschland being destroyed by an enemy warship, without warning.

It is reported from Baltimore that the Mayor of Baltimore gave a dinner in honor of the captain of the Deutschland. The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was present.

The crew of the Deutschland have decided to hand over to the Red Cross Mr. Heckscher's gift of \$10,000.

BRITISH BREAK IN UPON SECOND LINE ALONG FOUR MILES

Clear Trones Wood, Capture Longueval and Two Bazentin Villages

POZIERES CRITICAL

Germans Lose 12,000 Men In Abortive Attacks On Contal Maison

BATTER SOUVILLE

Violence of Guns Increases After Storming Effort Proves Failure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Reuter's correspondent at the press camp in France wires: According to the latest reports, we have captured the villages of Longueval and Bazentin-le-Grand and cleared Trones Wood of the enemy. The weather is favorable.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires that later reports confirm the success of the attack made this morning. We suffered small losses. The enemy are surrendering freely. A regimental commander and his staff were among our captures.

Till 9 o'clock this morning, in addition to the villages previously mentioned, we had captured Bazentin-le-Petit, which was taken by storm. Fighting is proceeding around Ovillers, practically the whole of which is in our hands.

Several counter-attacks on our newly-won positions were repulsed. We are now consolidating our gains. Our troops are in high spirits.

Best British News Yet

The latest news from the British front is the best since the push began. Longueval, just north of Trones Wood, is more than six miles north-east of Albert and nearly five miles east of our original line.

Bazentin-le-Grand is two miles east of Longueval, while Bazentin-le-Petit, which Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters gives as captured, is a mile further north and nearer Bapaume. The German position at Pozieres, a mile and a half north of Contal Maison, must be critical, owing to our recent successes.

Pozieres lies athwart the main road from Albert to Bapaume.

Our possession of Longueval brings our advance on this sector in line with the French at Hardecourt.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: There was reciprocal artillery activity throughout the day. As the result of sharp infantry fighting, we not merely maintained our pressure, but also appreciably advanced our line at various points.

We captured some German howitzers on one sector, with their ammunition. These will be used against the enemy. Break Second German Line

General Haig reported today: At dawn today, we attacked the enemy's second line of defence and broke in on a front of four miles. We have captured several strongly defended localities. Heavy fighting continues.

The chief characteristic of the fighting at Mametz and Contal Maison has been the determined effort of the British to take and hold a number of copes and small forests between the first and second German lines. Hence, the action is called the "battle of the woods."

Of these, Trones Wood has constantly changed hands and has been christened "Tommy's Hell-hole." The wood was originally a dense copse, but, so frequently has it been shelled, that cover is impossible.

The Germans, when the original possessors, never fortified it. Hence, it was easy to concentrate an annihilating shell-fire on its occupants, but the wood no longer hinders the development of the British advance.

Kaiser Loses 12,000

Paris, July 14.—It is stated that the Germans lost 12,000 men in their counter-attacks at Contal Maison.

showing the importance they attached to the position.

A German prisoner, who was formerly a waiter in London, said that the German officers told their men that the British—"Kitchener's conscripts"—knew nothing about soldiering and would throw down their rifles directly they came to close quarters. The Germans consequently expected a walkover, but "it was very much otherwise."

The official communique issued yesterday evening said: There is nothing to report, except a somewhat lively bombardment on the Souville sector, on the right of the Meuse.

The communique this afternoon reported: Artillery was very active at Souville. Two attempted attacks by the enemy, north of the Aisne, were immediately stopped by machine-gun fire.

Nothing important occurred elsewhere.

Berlin Finds Satisfaction In Still Holding Offensive

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram, Headquarters, July 13.—Western theater. The British have occupied Contal Malson. The artillery fire continues with great intensity.

Several French attacks on both sides of Barleux and in the rear and westwards of Estrees, have failed. The French, in most cases, retired when they got into the efficient German curtain-fire and suffered the heaviest losses.

East of the Meuse, lively artillery duels are going on. The conquered infantry positions have been extended. The number of prisoners taken increased by 17 officers and 243 men and now amounts to 50 officers and 2,649 men.

There were successful German patrol engagements near Fellingheim, La Basse canal, near La Fille Mort, east of Badonvillers and near Hildbach. North of Soissons, a French biplane was forced to land within the German lines.

Eastern theater.—Count von Bothmer's army group: The Russians, near and north of Olesza, were beaten back by extensive German counter-attacks. More than 400 prisoners were taken by the Germans.

Berlin, July 13.—The Admiralty reports: After German light sea forces, which advanced into the North Sea, on June 28, captured the British steamer Brussels, plying between Rotterdam and London, which, with her cargo, was sent to Zebrugge under safe conduct, part of these forces yesterday morning, under the British coast, captured the British steamer Lestris, coming from Liverpool and took her as a prize to Hoofden.

Berlin, July 13.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: The papers comment upon the German success on the right bank of the Meuse, near Souville and Lauffee, which was reported yesterday, as a remarkably important event. The first enterprise at Verdun since the beginning of the enemy's great offensive conclusively proves that the German General Staff, in spite of all hostile attacks on the eastern and western fronts, have not lost sight of their original object.

Not a single German soldier, not a single German gun, have been withdrawn from the Verdun front. The battle continues successfully, following the initiative of the German army.

If the enemy hoped to seize the initiative by the attacks of armies of millions of men and dictate to the Germans the course of action, they have been bitterly disappointed by the present events. The hostile mass advances, after short successes at the beginning, have been broken, up to the present, by the heroic resistance and the tenacious endurance of the brave German defenders of the Somme.

The German headquarters are still masters of the operative situation. This forms the special importance of the German success near Souville, which deserves to be mentioned, as it shows to the world the superiority of the German arms and proves Germany is entitled to view the military situation with the same confidence as before.

Big Appropriation Means Increase

(Continued from Page 1)
markets, the following figures of salary show how handicapped the American Consul is:

	Great Britain.	Germany.	United States.
Vladivostok	\$4,865	\$5,783	\$3,500
Rosario	4,865	—	3,500
Tunis	4,379	5,093	2,500
Petrograd	5,459	4,392	2,500

*And house.
J. J. Slechts, a New York shipping man, recently prepared a statement that has been printed as a Senate

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Burr & Broadway

document, in which he points out that an expenditure of \$3,000 a year additional by the Consul General at Rio de Janeiro would practically double the efficiency of that officer, who has had an experience in the service covering twenty years. The same is true, he asserts, even to a more striking degree, of the Consul General at Buenos Aires. The present Consul General at that post has had an experience covering twenty years or more of service in the diplomatic and Consular field in various parts of the world. Yet, owing to the lack of official assistance and funds for necessary current expenses, his efficiency in the broader and more important work of his office is greatly curtailed by reason of the obligations imposed upon him for doing purely routine work.

A similar situation, says Mr. Slechts, exists at many Far Eastern posts, in a field where the latent possibilities for our trade expansion are unlimited. "Scores of highly efficient and well-trained Consular officers there are so restricted in their activities," he asserts, "by reason of insufficient help that an additional clerk at from \$1,500 to \$2,000 would double the efficiency of the whole staff in trade extension."

It will therefore be received by most persons, perhaps, as a gratifying tribute to our hard-working Consuls, that the Government should have decided to make less necessary the effort to keep the wolf from the door while representing Congress and Liberty. Consuls who went to the front before they knew there would be any, and who, now that the front is on all sides of them, stick to their posts in the face of greatly increased burdens and personal risk, should not be the last certainly to receive much-needed assistance from their countrymen. At least that is the view of the people who are in close contact with the Consular Service.

"We have," said William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in a speech, "the Consular Service scattered all over the earth and greatly improved in the last few years in its efficiency. Everyone who has read the Daily Consular and Trade Reports knows that they have practical value. It is remarkable that this work should be so well done and that it should be increasing in its practical value, when we consider how many other matters the Consuls have under their care."

"They must report upon the political affairs in the regions in which they reside, having thus important work of a national rather than a commercial character. They have to do with disputes between masters and seamen, and the relief of sailors in distress. They authenticate and legalize documents, grant various certificates, and deal with the registry of births, marriages, and deaths. They administer oaths and take testimony; act as protectors and in some cases as guardians of Americans, and even perform the duties of arbitrators or, in certain cases, exercise a judicial authority."

There can be no doubt that the Consular Service has been a great help to American exporters in recent years. It contrasts favorably today, well-informed students of the situation assert, with the English service, and bears comparison with Germany's infinitely more competent organization. Its general and special reports are disseminated daily among the business

'Cover-Alls', Latest Utility Garment



COVER-ALLS IN USE.

UNITED FILM SERVICE.

Not in Paris, nor yet in London, was the latest utility garment for women originated. It was designed and created in America, in New York, to be exact. They are designed for wear when working in the garden, or doing such tasks as may soil the dainty house dress. They are known as "cover-alls" and are closely related to the overalls and a first-cousin to the bloomer family. They are bound to be popular with the majority of women who like to work in the garden, but do not care to change their clothes each time they do so.

They have two openings at the bottom through which the feet are inserted, and the body of the garment somewhat resembling a bag, is then drawn up over the shoulders, and kept in position by arm lugs and a belt of the same material. They may be slipped on over any kind of a gown.

men of the country; its officers abroad are gradually evolving systematized plans for bringing foreign purchasers into closer contact with American firms. It has been estimated officially that in 1910 and 1911 the total export business that could be traced directly

to the work of the Department of State amounted to more than \$100,000,000. A new dawn of national pride has helped forward the marked improvements in the Consular Service which have steadily been made under successive Administrations. "If we are

in the diplomatic game—and we are—there is nothing for it but to play it according to the rules," is the way one advocate of less rigidly appropriate for the service puts it. Appointments and promotions of Consuls have now been placed, partly at least, upon the basis of merit ascertained by test examinations, and this tends to assure the continuity of service.

FROM COLONEL ROOSEVELT

The following letter has just been received—too late to be read at the Decennial Anniversary Banquet in honor of the establishment of the United States Court for China. As will be noticed from its date the letter was sent about the time of the recent national conventions at Chicago.

Oyster Bay,
Long Island, N. Y.
June 8, 1916.

My dear Judge Lobingier:
It is with no little satisfaction that I recall my approval of the Act of June 30, 1906, which established the United States Court for China and thus for the first time made full use of the valuable privilege of extraterritoriality which the Chinese government had voluntarily conceded to us by the Cushing treaty of 1844. My fellow countrymen in China do well to celebrate the coming anniversary for it marks the beginning of greater things for America in the Far East.

It is gratifying to me to learn of the satisfactory work the Court is doing and I trust this may continue. With best wishes for the future of this unique tribunal and greetings to my fellow citizens who are upholding in the Orient the honor of our common country, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Judge Charles S. Lobingier,
United States Court for China,
Shanghai, China.

Obituary

Mr. James Sant
Reuter's Service
London, July 14.—The death is announced of Mr. James Sant, C. V. O., R. A.

Sicawei Weather Report

14.—The pressures are distributed in the same way as yesterday, but the barometer is falling in northern and central China. Very fine day at Shanghai. Frequent lightning in the evening at the horizon.

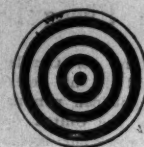
15.—Fine and hot weather at

Shanghai. The pressure is falling at accelerated rate. Southerly breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, July 15, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig., mm.	752.77	754.02
" " inches.	29.64	29.69
Variation mm. for 24 h.	+3.07	+1.89
Variation mm. for 12 h.	+0.67	+0.21
Direction	S	W
Wind	Kilom per hour	5 27
" Miles	5 0	16.8
Temperature	Cen	25.8 29.0
" Fahr	78.4	84.2
Humidity: co	85	78
Nebulosity: 5-10	2	5
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—



RECORDS

of the

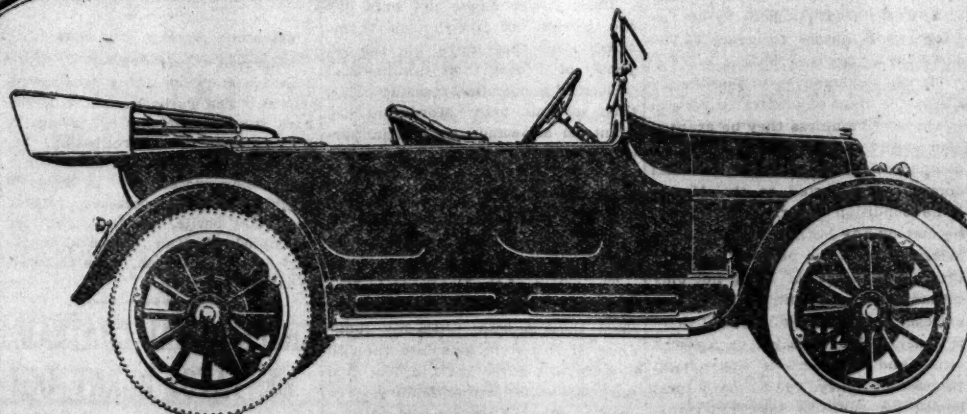
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at

ROBINSON'S

2419 In the Night	" Cinema Star"	\$1.70
Oh! Louisa	" "	" "
2593 They didn't believe me	"Tonight's the Night"	\$1.70
Murders	" "	" "
2589 Knitting	Miss Phyllis Dare	\$1.70
I haven't got a penny	" "	" "
2433 In the Night	"Tonight's the Night"	\$1.70
Dorfkinder Waltz	" "	" "
2622 They didn't believe me	Band	\$1.70
Tonight's the Night	" "	" "
480 The Cinema Star One-step	" "	\$2.60
Adele Selection	" "	" "
552 Tonight's the Night	Part 1	\$2.60
" "	Part 2	" "
553 Betty Waltz	" "	\$2.60
Tonight's the Night, Waltz	" "	" "
7104 Tonight's the Night	Part 1	\$1.25
" "	2	" "
7204 Betty Selection	" "	\$1.25
" "	2	" "
7226 Cinema Star	" "	\$1.25
" "	1	" "
7174 They didn't believe me - Song	" "	\$1.25
They had to swim back to the shore	" "	" "

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And you will find that in spite of its low price and small upkeep cost, this new light Model 75 Overland has riding comfort such as you usually find in only big, expensive cars.

Its cantilever rear springs absorb road shocks more perfectly than any other type.

Although the car is small and light, the seats are broad and wide—ample in their roominess for five passengers. Of course there are electric lights and engine starter. The electric control switches are on the steering column—right at your hand.

Most assuredly, you should have an Overland. To own one means so much to you and your family.

And if you want a high grade car at a low price, you want this light Overland. No other car meets both these requirements.

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You are invited to inspect these houses at any time. Call tomorrow, and make an appointment to visit them.

China Realty Co.
Limited

ALL GERMANY PRAYS FOR GOOD HARVESTS

Divine Aid Asked at Services
Throughout Empire on Last
Sunday in May

WANT DAILY MORE ACUTE

Harder and Harder for Hungry
Civilians to Get Food—A
Typical Experience.

New York, June 18.—Divine aid in solving the food problem in Germany was invoked by members of the Protestant churches throughout the empire on the last Sunday in May, when they met in prayer services and asked the blessing of abundant harvests.

The Church Committee in charge of the prayer services stated, according to The London Daily Chronicle, that the serious economic situation and the long duration of the war had plunged the country into want, but that in this gigantic struggle, in which Germany was defending herself against her enemies, the people must hold out until an honorable peace was secured.

The decision, says the committee, depends on whether the land will produce its increase, whether the fields will yield the food required by the nation. It is for this reason that the people are asked to engage in petitioning God for a bounteous harvest.

Details of the circular recently issued by the ecclesiastical Consistory of the Province of Brandenburg, urging the clergy to explain the shortage of food to their flocks and "to exhort, implore, help, and punish" when necessary, show that the Consistory draws attention to the frivolity, selfishness, and greed of some of the people, to the tendency shown in innumerable cases to store away provisions and thus withdraw food from open markets. All these prevailing evils, the clergy are told, make the situation already bad enough, almost intolerable. Attention is drawn to the fact that in far too many cases food available for human consumption is being used to fatten cattle. Such conduct, everywhere so prevalent, is not that of a godly people or a people loving right and justice, and the clergy are begged to do all in their power to infuse a better spirit into their congregations,

that the wrath of God be not brought down on their heads.

Hungry Women Imprisoned

The treatment accorded to soldiers' hungry wives in connection with the recent potato shortage in Dresden is described as follows by the Berliner Vorwarts:

"Four women, the wives of soldiers at the front, were present with a multitude of other women in the large market hall in Dresden where they were looking for potatoes, the sale of which had been advertised. There was a bad shortage of potatoes all that week. All four women declared that they had had no potatoes for a long time. One of them had six children.

"In the crowd there was frightful crushing and excitement. The Inspector, provoked by one of the four women, gave her a box on the ear. After hours of waiting without being able to obtain any potatoes, about eighty women set off for the Rathaus, the four at their head. On the street they were stopped by gendarmes and ordered to disperse. The four declined, and were arrested. One of them had her arms so twisted back by a gendarme as to cause her great pain. The four were accused of having resisted authority. They were convicted of this offense, and of liberating other women from the clutches of the police, and sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment. The court remarked that the punishment was a very light one for so grave an offense."

Following a recent suggestion by the Imperial Tea and Coffee Bureau that, in view of the scarcity and dearth of these commodities, it might be a good idea for Germans to resort to the old custom of meal soup breakfasts, with a little fat, a letter printed by the Vorwarts points out that asparagus and butter also make a very admirable breakfast, but the difficulty about them is that they are unobtainable, nearly as unobtainable as "meal and fat." Then, as quoted by The London Daily Chronicle, the writer proceeds:

Plight of One German Family

"As cards for ink have not yet been issued, I suppose I may write. I like meal soup, but where am I to get the meal for my family of four persons? It is a problem, and if the potatoes did not help me out I could no longer say 'Prost mahzeit.' As to meat. Since October 15—I don't wish to go back further—there has only been one-quarter of a pound of bacon in my house. This year, after searching seven hours for it, my wife managed to secure two pounds of 'back fat.' We kept one pound for ourselves; the other we sent to our son, who is a soldier.

"As far as I am concerned, I do not know whether I shall require anti-fat

treatment this year. My wife will certainly not require it, as she is twenty pounds lighter. But there are peas and beans. This year I managed to store up one pound of beans and two pounds of rice. Unfortunately, all three pounds are gone, and with them the only piece of good butter we had. By right we ought to have one pound of butter a week for the four of us, but we don't get an ounce. It is all very well writing to Vorwarts about a nice bit of butter. All I can cook with my meal is the butter card. I wonder how it tastes. Do you remember the time when there were sausages?"

Reports reaching London say that Friedenau, a popular Berlin suburb, has acted on the Prussian Government's hint to encourage rabbit raising, and announces that a breeding farm will presently be established in the municipal Forest Cemetery at Gutergotz. Rabbits will be sold to citizens for breeding purposes, and will also be slaughtered as meat. The Town Council has appropriated \$238 for the necessary plant at the cemetery.

Trend Toward Centralization

That the establishment of the "food dictatorship," headed by Adolf Tordilovitz von Batoeki, is an important step in the direction of the final absorption of the powers of the individual German States by the Imperial Government is noted by the Frankfurter Zeitung in an article reading, in part, as follows.

"The new department will vanish, at any rate, in its present shape, with the return of normal peace conditions, and the Federalist factors will then again be emphasized. But whether one welcomes or deprecates it, things will never be again as they were before. Everything in the emergency measures of the war that has proved successful in practice will be preserved for further development. It is impossible to mistake the fact that the war has given to the centralizing tendencies an impulse previously unknown, and the causes of this phenomenon will certainly continue to exist after the war. The future of our constitutional development rests

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not with the forces of disintegration, but with the forces of cohesion."

Commenting on the revival of anxiety in England regarding the treatment of British prisoners in Germany and the possibility of their being made the principal sufferers from the food shortage, the Cologne Gazette says:

"It is impossible that the English should be surprised if the consequences of their utterly illegal blockade should make themselves felt among their prisoners in Germany. Any hypocritical exhibition of horror or indignation would not make any impression anywhere on the Con-

tinental, and least of all in Germany. The German authorities and the German Government, whose first concern, of course, is the welfare of their own people, would proceed in these matters with the utmost consistency—just as England would do. The fact that prisoners must share the privations which are imposed upon our people in consequence of England's arbitrary measures is so obvious that one need waste no words on the matter. One would have assumed that England would have contemplated from the beginning this natural consequence of the starvation policy."



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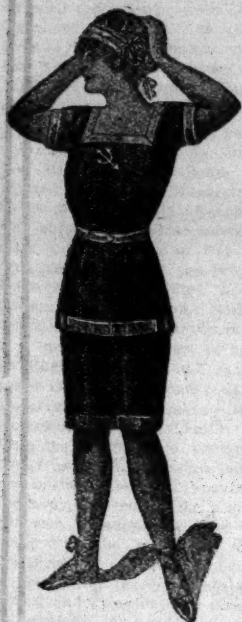
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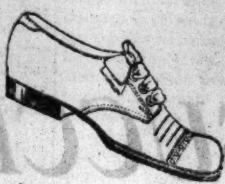
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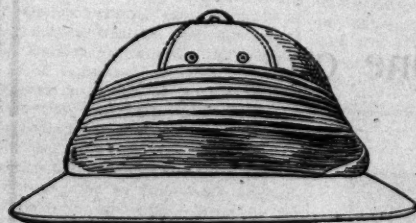
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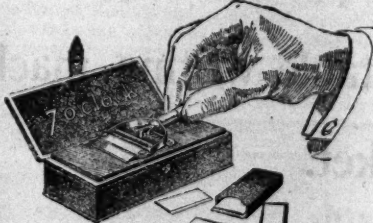
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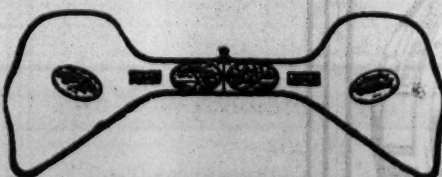
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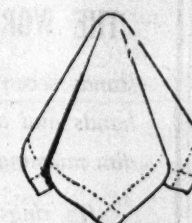
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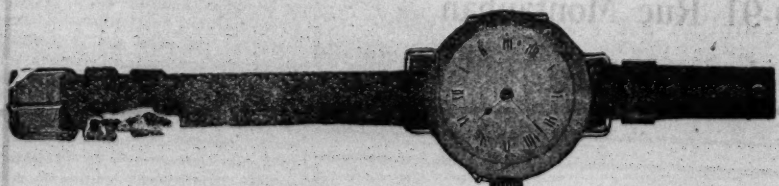
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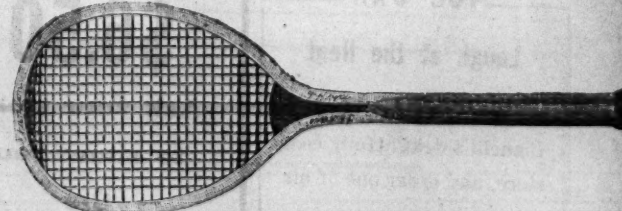
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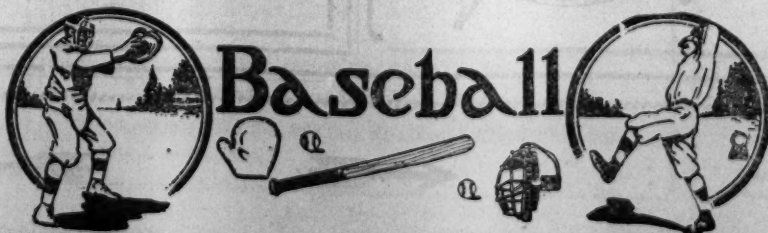
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6,000 Canadians Fell In a Week's Fighting

'Princess Pats' Shot To Pieces
For Third Time; Gen.
Hughes' Account

Ottawa, June 8.—Upward of 6,000 Canadians have fallen within a week in the desperate fighting in and around Sanctuary Woods, according to a statement made by Major Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, in presenting colors to a Canadian regiment on Parliament Hill today.

"The great majority, wounded," he said, "already are clamoring to get back into the fray, but many of the gallant lads have gone down never to rise again. We deeply mourn their loss, but that loss affords an inspiration for tens of thousands more to take their place."

Some details of the fighting came through today. General Hughes received a cable message from the front stating that Captain Nivins of the Princess Patricia's had again distinguished himself. Wounded on Friday he was taken back and treated at a dressing station. He went to the front trenches on Saturday, was again wounded, taken back and dressed. Was at the front again Sunday and was sent back for further treatment.

Chaplain Wilkes, according to the message, carried a rifle into the fight. He used it as long as he could and then wielded a bayonet until the encounter became too close for either, when he went down using his fists.

Colonel Buller, Commander of the Princess Pats, was killed. He had been a member of the Duke of Connaught's Canadian household, like the men who preceded him. Colonel Farquhar was killed at the head of the Princess Pats a year ago. A cable to General Hughes today announced that Colonel Buller had been buried in Colonel Farquhar's grave in Flanders.

The regiment has been shot to pieces three times and is now back from the front waiting for men to fill the gaps that it may return to the fighting line.

Thus far 334,200 Canadians have been enlisted for overseas service.

ENLISTED MEN MIDSHIPMEN

Daniels Asks Congress to Let
Twenty-three Enter Naval Academy

Washington, June 11.—In announcing the names of twenty-three enlisted men of the navy who have passed the qualifying examination for admission into the Naval Academy, Secretary Daniels today let it be known that he had written to Chairman Tillman and Padgett of the Senate and House Naval Committees requesting that Congress authorize the appointment of all who passed.

Under the existing law fifteen enlisted men may be appointed midshipmen at Annapolis annually. Two years ago only five and last year eight men qualified. The fifteen who stood highest in the examination this year will be appointed midshipmen immediately, and the remaining eight will be appointed if Congress grants the authority for which Secretary Daniels has asked.

The fifteen candidates who will be appointed to Annapolis immediately are Lisle Judson Maxson, Galesburg, Mich.; Earl Wallace Fife, Venus, Cal.; Earl Leroy Salkett, Nampa, Idaho; Lloyd Kilgore Barry, Smithville, Texas; Henry Nichols Morgan, Benson, Neb.; Clarence Floyd Swanson, Denver, Col.; Raymond Charles Ferris, Newcastle, Del.; Wesley McLaren Hagde, San Diego, Cal.; Alfred Antony Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; Ralph Alger Philbrook, Malden, Mass.; John Stanhope Engs, Jr., Oakland, Cal.; Frederick William McMahon, New Haven, Conn.; John Gordon Clausen,

Rawlins, Wyo.; Joseph Spykstra, Jr., Golden, Col.; and Walter Scott Dufton, Oakland, Cal.

The eight other candidates who qualified are Edward Hamilton Doolin, Racine, Wis.; George Anthony Russ, Edward William Brady, Portland, Ore.; Chester Arthur Swafford, Terrell, Texas; Samuel Wesley Metzger, Pueblo, Col.; Thomas Wallace Brooks, Putnam, Conn.; Harton Ivey Booner, Greenville, S. C.; and Edwin Barton Bobzine, Grant's Pass, Ore.

LOOKS FOR 1917 OFFENSIVE

Ashmead-Bartlett Says That Was
Kitchener's Policy

New York, June 18.—Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, the English war correspondent who was in the Dardanelles campaign, arrived in New York yesterday from New Zealand and Australia, where he had been lecturing to families of the Colonials who fought so well at Gallipoli. He said his trip to the Antipodes had been most enjoyable. He will sail for Liverpool Wednesday on the Baltic. Speaking of present conditions along the western front, Mr. Bartlett said that he did not think the British would make any great offensive movement before the Summer of 1917.

"It was Kitchener's policy, mapped out at the beginning of the war," he continued, "to wear the enemy down this year and not sacrifice thousands of lives for a very small gain instead of waiting until the hour has struck. The Germans' only real chance at Verdun was to crash right through the French position before they had time to erect other fortified positions in their rear. The battle has now gone on so long that the capture of Verdun by the Germans would really mean nothing except the moral effect, which would be small. It is utter madness for them to sacrifice their troops, as the French have prepared other positions much stronger behind."

With regard to German reports of the poor marksmanship of the British fleet in the Jutland fight, Mr. Bartlett said there were two schools of thought governing naval shooting.

"In the British Navy," he went on, "the aim is to straddle the target with salvoes with the idea that one shot out of four will hit the mark. Take four turret guns of equal

calibre and it will be found that they differ in range 100 to 300 yards. The British experts calibrate them by target practice to find the average range, and then fire the four guns at that distance. The German Navy believes in individual firing and also in the theory that shells dropping into the water near the enemy's ships will disconcert the gunners and cause them to aim wide of their mark."

Mr. Bartlett said the Australians had agreed to send 350,000 troops to the war, while New Zealand would contribute 80,000. There is prosperity on every side in the colonies, and the only thing lacking is ships to carry the goods away.

The Germans have all been rounded up in Australia, while the newspapers formerly printed in that language at Adelaide and other cities have been suppressed.

The Australians are pleased, Mr. Bartlett said, with the reception given in London to their Premier and his admission to the councils, and hope that it will mean closer relationship with the mother country after the war.

Australians expect many immi-

CHILDREN WE WORRY ABOUT.

Close confinement in school, over-study perhaps, cold after cold, or tonsillitis—some one of these things is doubtless responsible for the condition of the child who shows a decline in health now.

What are the symptoms? Pallor and languor, a fickle appetite, dark rings under the eyes, coughs and weakness. Very often the best efforts of the doctor fail in such cases, and the condition of the child causes intense anxiety. Cod liver oil, so often prescribed, generally fails because the weak stomach is unable to digest fats.

Try this treatment. Before breakfast each morning give the child the juice of half an orange. After the mid-day meal give one of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Keep this up for a few days and then give one of the pills after the evening meal also.

Weigh the child before beginning the treatment and again after two weeks. An increase in weight will show you that you are on the right track at last. Care is necessary in the diet of the little patient, and it will be well to send a request to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 94 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, for a Diet Book and Health Guide—both are free. But begin the treatment today, for delay only makes matters worse. You can readily obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people from any dealer; or post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six bottles \$8, from the above address.

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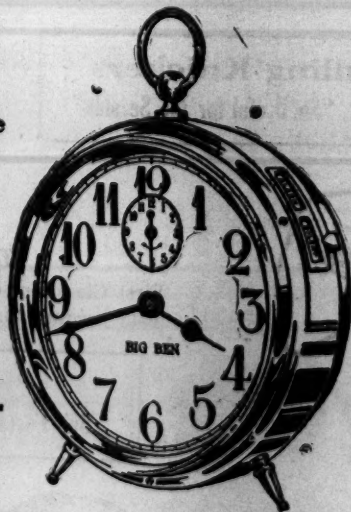
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War's Balance Sheet Now In Favor of Great Britain

Her Statesmen Will Hold Strong Cards When They
Meet the Other Peace Negotiators Around
The Council Table

By R. Insley-Casper
New York, June 11.—The strong disapproval among the European allies, especially Great Britain, as well as among their friends in the United States, against any movement which might be interpreted as hearkening to Germany's openly avowed desire for peace might be taken as an indication that the allies, and particularly Britain, were not in a position at this time to hold strong cards in their hands if they met their enemies around the table to settle the peace negotiations. Englishmen themselves who do not happen to approve of the particular way in which the war is being carried on, as far as their own Government is concerned, are so pessimistic that the people of other countries unacquainted with the idiosyncrasies of English character would think that the British Empire had been shaken already to its very foundation since August, 1914, and was in imminent danger of falling to ruin.

Germany and her allies have made enormous conquests in Russia, in the Balkans, in Belgium and in France. The Dual Monarchy, ruled by Emperor Francis Joseph, which was supposed to be so unstable that after a few months of war it would crumble and become the prey of its enemies, has exhibited astounding powers of recuperation. None of the nations among its antagonists sees any immediate prospect of appeasing its hunger for conquest at the expense of Austria-Hungary as Francis Joseph's army makes its way victoriously toward Venice, fighting from the south, while another army meets again the Russian hordes at the north. The civil population of Germany, in meeting the problems of the war, in supplying their Government with the money to carry on hostilities for an indefinite period and in exercising personal abnegation in eating and drinking, has accomplished wonders. The German army has covered itself with glory. The youthful German navy has written on the first pages of its history deeds of heroism and initiative of which any great nation could be proud.

Drawing Up a Balance Sheet
What is the position of the allies, and particularly of Great Britain? If peace were forced upon all the belligerents tomorrow, where would England, Germany's chief antagonist, stand?

On the debt side there would be the failure at Gallipoli, for which England, more than France, was responsible. There would be the more recent humiliating surrender of General Townshend's army to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. There would be England's diplomatic failures in the Balkans, primarily in Bulgaria. There would be her failure to fulfill her often reiterated boast of being a protector to the small nations. Serbia, Montenegro, not to speak of Belgium, have yet to feel comfort and consolation and the return to them of independence and freedom at the hands of Great Britain. Her blockade of Germany is belittled and derided in the English press, while the population of Germany manifests not the slightest evidence of succumbing to starvation. Germany has proved an antagonist on the seas such as the British navy never expected, in reality a formidable foe in a quarter where no foe so formidable has appeared to challenge Britain for centuries.

What is there on the credit side? Enough, in actuality, to make Great Britain almost a dictator at any peace conference which would take place at this time. That the British Government is positively antagonistic to a peace conference just now would be inexplicable if her chief enemy, Germany, had not already demonstrated ability matched with desire for taking England's place as the most powerful nation on earth. Brothers of the Saxon race, each believing itself the one ordained to carry its civilization, fundamentally identical, to the ends of the earth, they are arrayed against each other in deadly combat because they are so much alike. The young German Empire, a junior brother, abounding in virility and resourcefulness, full of wonder at its own power, must, by laws of natural development, seek to attain the proud place which Britain now fills. Any ordinary peace between England and Germany means nothing more nor less than new life to what the British themselves describe as a poisonous serpent determined to suck their life blood to the full. With the rare foresight which has been the controlling factor in the wisdom of British statesmanship for two centuries, the Government in London is today attempting to grapple with a situation of future decades. They believe themselves inspired by the highest patriotism in pursuing the war until there is no longer the slightest doubt that Germany has been eliminated as a future menace.

Never So Powerful at Sea
However brilliantly the German navy may have performed the task

Britain's Mediterranean power is reinforced as it has never been. One need not accuse the English statesmen of the intention to hold all they have. But these possessions can be considered legitimately as trump cards to carry to the conference table at the peace negotiations to be used in skilfully playing the game of a diplomacy with its *quid pro quo*, and made to serve the British Empire.

English soldiers, although defeated in their attempt to seize Bagdad and destroy the Bagdad railway, still have obtained possession of the most valuable petroleum fields near the Persian Gulf, where the pipelines of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company were laid down shortly before the war. This is the most valuable oil territory the British Government has. The same soldiers who guard it keep watch also upon the Persian Gulf. The Russians and the Germans, fighting for Mesopotamia, are halted at the Persian Gulf by England, a sentinel at the gates of India.

Great Britain in proclaiming sovereignty in Egypt and in Cyprus has taken advantage of war to accomplish peacefully what she could hardly have done in peace times without fear of war. Austria's proclamation of sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 can be called the first cause of this war because it disturbed the balance of power in the Balkans and started into motion currents of international relationship seeking to readjust that delicate European balance. Britain's proclamation of sovereignty over Egypt at the same time probably would have had the same effect. Her statesmen had waited patiently for a more propitious moment both in Egypt and in Crete. The peace conference will, of course, have to give its consent, with *quid pro quo*. But the most important point has been scored. And the British Prime Minister, when recently in Rome, did not forget to secure in advance from Italy her consent to British sovereignty in Egypt, a line of policy which very likely will be followed with Britain's other allies.

Credit to Asquith
The German colonies in Africa which have been seized by the British may, or may not, be retained. But they are additional trump cards which the British statesmen can carry in their pockets to the peace conference. This is also true with regard to the German islands in the Pacific over which the British flag now floats.

Great Britain's points of vantage gained in this war are the result of statesmanship emanating from Prime Minister Asquith and Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey. Mr. Asquith can be accorded much of the credit. Appearing to realize his grave mistake in allowing Sir Edward Grey, before the war, to conduct the Foreign Office as his private concern, Mr. Asquith, since the war, has been intimately connected with every move of the Foreign Office and has in many cases taken personal charge when the situation became acute. Reviled and intrigued against by the men who owe him the first allegiance, openly belittled by the majority of the powerful London newspapers, Mr. Asquith still maintains himself. His retirement is prognosticated every few months by his friends and his enemies. He stays on because, while the people of Britain talk only of their disasters, they nevertheless realize that Mr. Asquith has steered the ship of state with boldness and wisdom, and in that respect can take rank among the greatest statesmen the Empire has produced.

Another Stronghold
The island of Rhodes, which Italy holds contrary to her treaty obligations to Turkey, as well as the other islands of the Aegean which Rome pledged its word to return to Constantinople after the Tripolitan war—there are likewise under the protection of the British flag and could be used as British naval bases, since Italy could not hold them twenty-four hours against the British fleet. With the British lion's paws on the Aegean and the Ionian groups of islands, Constantinople and the Dardanelles are not only under supervision, but

MME. BRUSSLOFF AT FRONT

Russian Commander's Beautiful
Wife a Favorite with Army

There is a rule in the Russian Army that a staff or general officer at the front may be visited by his wife for a fortnight every three months. A. A. Brussloff is married. At Vinnits, on the Galician frontier, where he was stationed before the war, his wife was the belle of the garrison. All through the Carpathian campaign of thirteen months she did not see him once. In September, 1915, she, in Moscow, heard of him in Petrograd working out his "great scheme." Late in last March a message from him informed her that he had been appointed to succeed General Ivanoff in command of the southern armies, with headquarters at Rovno, and that he would arrive there a fortnight before he was to take command, so she could join him on this brief holiday. He would inform her as to dates, etc.

He did so, but Mme. Brussloff did not come. She waited until she could travel with ease with his staff and their wives, who arrived on the very day that A. A. Brussloff's holiday was up.

As the end of two weeks approached he told her that she must prepare to return to Moscow. Those around him, charmed with the society of Mme. Brussloff, hinted that it would be well if she could remain a day or two longer.

But A. A. Brussloff was inflexible. He said to them:

"Not another day, not in any case. When once there is an order that wives can visit their husbands for a fortnight this rule must be binding for all. And as it is binding for staff officers, then I, as Commander of the Armies, must show them an example. I hope I regret her departure more than you, but—not another day."

So they began to conspire in order to delay her departure. They telegraphed to Moscow for a railroad of presents, which the Governor there was induced to suggest might be presented to the troops at the hands of Mme. Brussloff—the men, it was pointed out, would be rejoiced to receive them thus from the hands of the commander's wife.

As the presents had arrived two days before the day set for her departure the commander gave his consent. Then somebody, with an unhappy slip of the tongue, suggested that if the distribution took place under artillery fire the corps commander could so report it to the Tsar and his Majesty would surely reward Mme. Brussloff with a medal.

A. A. Brussloff knitted his brows—the brows of a hunter, as M. Breshkovsky has written in the Bourse Gazette of Petrograd—and said sternly:

"My wife will not go into the

trenches; it must not be said that Brussloff exposed his wife to danger."

"But there will be no danger. Excellency," said a staff officer. "We will see to that."

To which A. A. Brussloff replied: "I also see, but madame will not go to the trenches."

The presents were delivered by Mme. Brussloff to the noncommissioned officers for distribution among the soldiers on the eve of her departure.

The next day, as her husband was seeing her off on the train, he was surrounded by the newspaper correspondents whose departure in a polite note complained that he had told them nothing of his plans or when the new army was expected, or when it might be ready to take the offensive, and that he had shown himself, by sending them off, to be against the great journals of the empire and their readers. To which impeachment A. A. Brussloff makes reply:

"Yes, and to this list of negatives

and antis you might add that I am an antinepotist. Mme. Brussloff will tell you on the way to Moscow how she might have got a medal."

THE REFUGE

Life may be filled with all woes that there are,
Destiny trample and plunder me;
I can forget when I have my good car
Humming contentedly under me.

What if the plans and the schemes
I hold dear
Fate's only waiting to mar again!

Sun's in the sky and I'm glad that
I'm here,
Back at the wheel of my car again.

Whir of the tires over pavement
clay,
Wonderful vistas unraveling,
Song of the motors that bear me
away,

Traveling, traveling, traveling,
These drown the thoughts of my
woes for a time,

Drive all my troubles afar again;
Fate cannot frighten nor haunt me
when I'm
Back at the wheel of my car again.

Ah! but it's good to be out of the throng,
Far from the multitudes scurrying;
Good to be buoyantly breezing along
Out of the fret and the worrying;
Good to be here where the soul can
be free,
Free of each wound and each scar
again.
This is the life. Oh, it's bully to be
Back at the wheel of the car again!
—Berton Bralley in The Motorist Magazine.

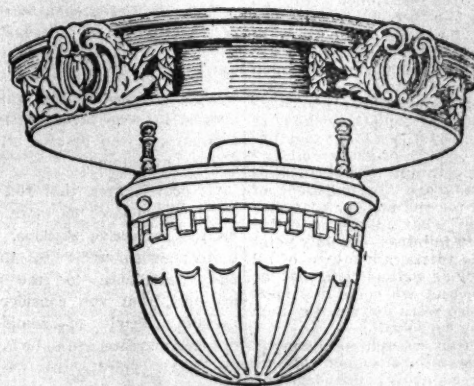
Advanced Notice

Little Willie came to his mother with the following query:
"Mother, what would you do if someone broke the large vase in the parlor?"
"I would whip him," responded mother.
After a few seconds elapsed Willie, with a broad grin, said:
"Well, you better get ready. Papa broke it."

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Money vs. Humanity

By Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

WRITERS frequently emphasize the friction and jealousies which exist in society incident to unjust inequalities in financial condition. Society is divided into two camps, that of the rich and that of the poor, and even when the relations between the two are outwardly pacific their mutual attitude is one of suspended hostilities. The rich get what they can out of the poor, and the poor reciprocate.

This would seem to imply that an equitable division of assets would conduct directly to social millennium. The grand hindrance to such result would be immediately found to lie in the inequalities which exist among men themselves. A man of wealth not necessarily become such because he is wicked or because he is parsimonious. Money-making is a talent, as much so as painting or oratory or statesmanship.

There are some people so deficient in the quality of acquisition that even if they are started in life rich, they will grow poorer and poorer, spend their last days in the poorhouse and be buried in the potters field. On the contrary, there are others who begin with nothing, but with whom acquisition is an instinct and to whom it is as natural to ascend into the region of affluence as it is for a released balloon to mount into the air.

Communism considered as a working policy of social life is matched only by the stupidity of the idea that by running a plane over the surface of the Atlantic there would thereby be secured a permanence of still water. Wherever there are energies there is inequality. It cannot be sworn out of existence nor legislated out. The very features of the globe we are living on teach us that. It was not fit for occupancy till it had been shaken out of uniformity and broken up into land and water, mountain and valley, high ground and low. If it were all mountain there would be no mountain; and if it were all valley nothing would remain but unbecoming and wearisome monotony. In either case the earth would be a failure; we could only look up to the mountains and craters of the moon and wish we had some of our own.

Society, naturally enough, is patterned after the same model. Without human inequalities there would be no history, exactly as the flowing of Erie into Ontario is due to difference of level. Outward condition reflects inward condition, and so long as we are differently conditioned inwardly there will be the outward divergence. Some people, therefore, will be eloquent and some mute. Some will sing and some will never be able to sing. Some will have the peculiar cast of mind that develops them into inventors, discoverers, scientists, philosophers or artists; some just as naturally grow up into Solomons, Croesuses, Carnegies, Morgans.

To suppress the financial impulse is to antagonize Providence as much as to discourage any other of the impulses just mentioned; and once the financial impulse is not suppressed

Romain Rolland's Ideas

By Prof. Pierre de Bacourt
(Columbia University)

Romain Rolland, the author of "Jean-Christophe," has published under the title of "Au dessus de la Meuse" ("Above the Conflict"), a selection of articles written since the beginning of the war. Some of the ideas he expresses seem to be quite at variance with the general trend of French opinion. For instance, without wishing to discuss here the merits or demerits of the French cause, there is one point at least on which all the French worthy of the name agree: France never wished for war; war has been forced upon her by Germany, who, as Maximilian Harden has so frankly said, but Romain Rolland is very much in doubt as to the respective share of responsibility incumbent upon each one of the various belligerents. That attitude, most natural in a German, strikes as extremely peculiar in a Frenchman. A number of other points could be raised, but I leave that task to more competent critics.

In certain circles the opinion has crystallized that Romain Rolland's ideas were the ideas of intellectual France. If you attempt to convert that fact you are vehemently accused of being a reactionary, a militarist, a jingo, etc. Now, my work in the School of Journalism at Columbia University involves a great deal of reading of newspapers of every shade of opinion, and I have acquired in this way the absolute proof that Romain Rolland's views are not the views of the French intellectuals of today. As a matter of fact, it is not so much the militarists, the reactionaries, and the jingoes who have taken Rolland to task on account of his utterances—they have rather ignored him—but the liberals, the radicals, the socialists, the free-thinkers, who have been most scathing in their denunciations. It is impossible to give here any

1816 International Relationships 100 Years Ago 1916

As Pictured By John Quincy Adams, Then Minister To Great Britain, Later Successively Secretary of State and President of the United States; Preparedness Then and Now; Decatur's 'Right or Wrong'

JOHN Quincy Adams, writer of the following letters, was the sixth President of the United States. The letters are written for the most part to his father, who was second President of the United States and to James Monroe, who was the fifth President, and founder of the Monroe doctrine. John Quincy Adams before he became President was famous as a diplomatist. Washington appointed him Minister to The Netherlands and to Portugal, but his father being elected President changed the latter appointment to Berlin. He was Minister to Russia when the Tsar broke with Napoleon in 1809 and also during the war with Great Britain in 1812. He was in Paris when Napoleon returned from Elba. He helped negotiate the Treaty of Ghent which made peace between Britain and America. He was Minister to Great Britain when these letters were written, as his father had been before him and as his son Charles Francis Adams was after him. He became successively Secretary of State and President after these letters were written.

IN 1816, a Presidential year just 100 years earlier than this one, James Monroe of Virginia and Rufus King of New York became the candidates respectively of the Republicans and the Federalists. Writing from England to his father, former President John Adams, in April of that year, John Quincy Adams said:

"Your indifference as to the result of the elections to the Presidency of the United States and to the office of Governor of your own Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which I find avowed in your favor of the 7th of February, is the best of all possible political symptoms."

"It proves, first, that you consider all the candidates as more likely to fill the respective stations, if suited to them, with credit to themselves and usefulness to the country. Secondly, that you consider no important principle of administration, external and internal, to be involved in this issue. Thirdly, that the violence of party spirit continues to subside among us, and that there are no conflicting interests to immediate operation threatening our national union, or the unutterable horrors of civil war."

"Of this there has been a deep impression upon my mind of great and imminent danger; and, although I cannot share in your total indifference, between the candidates mentioned by you I not only concur in the belief that no material public injury will result from the success of either of them, but that, compared with the interest which two years ago I should have felt in the prospect of these events, that of the present moment is not to be named."

We find this letter in Volume VI. of "The Writings of John Quincy Adams" (Macmillan), covering the period 1816-19, and in the same book are to be found many other epistolary notes of an interest heightened by the centennial date. Thus, of conditions in England, in that same April, Mr. Adams writes to Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State:

Never So Little Suffering In England as in 1816

"It might perhaps be stated that there never was a period in the history of this island when there was less of real suffering among the people than at this moment. There certainly never was a period when the public tranquillity was more profound. The great and immediate cause of complaint is excessive plenty, the consequence of which, in point of fact, is that the whole people are fed. The nature of their want will give a striking idea of their real state. They want a year of scarcity."

"It is nevertheless true that this overflowing abundance, combining with the load of taxation with which they are oppressed, bears with peculiar hardship upon one particular class of the people, a very important part of the community—the small farmer. Nothing can be more simple than that the calculation of this load of taxation has been doubled upon them by the depreciation of their stock to one-half the value at which it could be sold during the war."

"Hence the inability of many of them to pay their rents and their tithes. Hence the reduction in the wages of laborers, which increases the numbers to be supported or assisted by the poor rates. Hence a falling off in the income of the landlords, some of whom are compelled to retrench their expenses and others to intrench upon their capitals. Hence a diminution among its members some dear friends and respected adversaries."

finally, in augmented number of distresses for rent and executions for the payment of taxes."

And further on, in the same letter: "The general aspect of affairs in Europe seems to promise a durable tranquillity. No solid confidence can, however, be placed in it so long as France shall remain in her present forced and unnatural condition. By the treaties this is to continue at least three, and contingently five years. If the people of France should for that length of time submit to this new and extraordinary form of government, it may be foretold with the most undoubting confidence that the necessity for keeping up the same guaranty to maintain the authority of the Bourbons will at the end of five years rather be greater than less than it was when the arrangement was made."

Fate of Poland Prophecied For France of Louis XVIII

"Even if the present King (Louis XVIII.), the least obnoxious to the French people of the whole family, should live through the period of this royal servitude, he will certainly need the foreign armies to protect his authority; so that it will be impossible for him to dispense with them. To his legitimate successors they will be still more necessary than to him. But even should the course of nature change in their favor, and should they feel their hold upon the affections of the nations to be so strong that they can venture to dismiss their allied guardians, it may be doubted whether England, Austria, Prussia or Russia will be equally convinced of the expediency either of withdrawing their troops or of restoring the fortresses which place France so completely under their control."

"From the duress under which France is now held there appear to be only two possible issues—one by the dissolution of the European alliance against her, of which hitherto there is not the slightest prospect, and the other by the impatience and desperation of the people of France breaking out in abortive insurrections, which would inevitably lead to further dismemberment and to the final partition of the country."

"The elements of civil society in France are dissolved. Her military power is annihilated. The conflict of political opinions and of individual interest is inveterate, irreconcilable. There is no real Government, no genuine tie of allegiance from the subject to the sovereign or of protection from the sovereign to the subject. Religion itself, after losing all its salutary control, has yet just influence enough left to be the cause of deadly dissension."

"It is scarcely possible that France should escape the fate of Poland. The manner in which this event is to be consummated and the distribution of the spoils will form, perhaps, for some years the great subject of negotiation and discussion among the European allies."

Concerning which how is this after Waterloo prophet of a century ago confounded by the splendid France of 1916!

Writing to Samuel Dexter, April 14, 1816, Mr. Adams reverts again to a topic ripe at home—the then talk of secession in New England. He says:

Fears Seed of Secession Keeps Root in New England

"The plan for separating New England from the rest of the North American Union has, I suppose, been again for the present moment laid aside. But it has been so long formed, so repeatedly sunk into the shade at seasons of national prosperity, and reappeared with increasing maturity at times of general difficulty and danger; it has taken such deep root in the speculative opinions of some semi-Solons, and opened such a field for the petty ambition of some demi-Caesars, that I take it for granted it is not dead, but will be watered into bloom again by the first shower of public calamity that may occur."

"I am apprehensive that this pernicious system will survive all its founders, and that there is a school of younger politicians arising deeply infected with its doctrines. As disunion is the only fatal mischief which in the natural course of events can for many ages befall our country, I hope that a school not less ardent and zealous, and far more wise and learned, will be reared at the same time to repel and explode its errors. In the physical world it is said that the poisonous plant and its medicinal antidote are usually found growing in the neighborhood of each other. May the same guardian care of providence be extended to our political world!"

On May 21, 1816, Mr. Adams, writing to George William Ewing, sounds a note of warning against a trouble easily to be invited:

"You know that Col. Nicholls brought over here certain pretended Greek Indians, one of whom has received a Major's commission in the British service. You know that Lord Exmouth has made peace for Sardinia and Naples with Algiers and ransomed their prisoners at \$500 and \$1,000 a man. You know that the Dey has returned Decatur's treaty as a dead letter and that we have another peace to make there. You know that this country continues armed cap-a-pie by sea and by land, that the bank has carte blanche to coin paper for two years longer, and yet the guinea scarcely fetches a pound note and a base shilling."

Words of Peace, Preparedness, And Warning Against Spain

"Beware of breakers and keep the peace with Spain. I have the most positive assurance that there has been no cessation nor talk of cessation of Florida to Great Britain. Don't believe the stories they tell you about distress in this country and Ireland. There never was so little distress and never so little discontent—a riot here and there since bread has grown dear again notwithstanding."

And to his father, on May 29, he writes an early word for peace with preparedness, thus:

"Whatever may be the natural and necessary propensities of mankind to war, my special duty at present is to preach peace. And from the bottom of my soul I do preach it, as well to those to whom as to those from whom I am sent. I am deeply convinced that peace is the state best adapted to the interest and the happiness of both nations."

"All things considered, my countrymen appear to me inclined to be rather more proud than they have reason for the war from which they have so recently emerged. They look too intently to their triumphs, and turn their eyes too lightly away from their disasters. It was a war from which if the account of disgrace and glory were fairly balanced, we should have something, but not much, to boast of."

"May we do better the next time? And that we may do better, let us not be hasty to enter again upon the contest. At the same time it is not ignoble ease and peaceful sloth that I would counsel. An efficient revenue and an growing navy—these are the pillars of my peace."

The separation of the District of Maine from the State of Massachusetts disturbs our correspondent in June, 1816, and leads him to reflect gloomily upon our national standing in the courts of Europe.

Warmth of Love for State Yields to Feeling for Nation

"If I were merely a man of Massachusetts," he writes to Edward Weyer, "I should deeply lament this dismemberment of my native State. But the longer I live the stronger I find my national feelings grow upon me, and the less my affections are compassed by partial localities. My system of politics more and more inclines to strengthen the Union and its government. It is directly the reverse of that professed by Mr. John Randolph, of relying principally upon the State Governments."

"The effort of every one of the State Governments would be to sway the whole Union for its own local advantage. The doctrine is therefore politic enough for a citizen of the most powerful State in the Union, but it is good for nothing for the weaker States, and pernicious for the whole. But it is the contemplation of our external relations that makes me specially anxious to strengthen our National Government."

"The conduct and issue of the late war has undoubtedly raised our national character in the consideration of the world; but we ought also to be aware that it has multiplied and embittered our enemies. This nation is far more inveterate against us than it even was before. All the restored Governments of Europe are deeply hostile to us. The royalists everywhere detest and despise us as republicans. All the victims and final vanquishers of the French Revolution abhor us as aiders and abettors of the French during their career of triumph. 'Wherever British influence extends it is busy to blacken us in every possible manner. In Spain the popular feeling is almost as keen against us as in England. Emperors, Kings, Princes, priests, all the privileged orders, all the establishments, all the votaries of legitimacy, eye us with the most rancorous hatred. Among the crowned heads the only friend we had was the Emperor Alexander and his friendship has, I am afraid, been more than cooled. How long it will be possible for us to preserve peace with all Europe it is impossible to foresee. Of this I am sure, that we cannot be too well or too quickly prepared for a new conflict to support our rights and our interests."

Would Not Ask for Success Of Country If in the Wrong

Gentlemen who insist that today we have no friends in the Old World

may draw from these lines the thought of doubtful comfort that at least we have lost nothing in this particular in a hundred years.

However, in this same letter to his father, further on, we find Mr. Adams passing from pessimism to matters of patriotism and patriotic ethics. Says he:

"I can never join with my voice in the toast which I see in the papers attributed to one of our gallant naval commanders (Stephen Decatur), 'I cannot ask of Heaven success, even for my country, in a cause where she should be in the wrong. Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.' My toast would be, may our country be always successful, but whether successful of otherwise always right. I disclaim as unsound all patriotism incompatible with the principles of eternal justice."

"But the truth is that the American Union, while united, may be certain of success in every rightful cause, and may, if it please, never have a but a rightful cause to maintain. They are at this moment the strongest nation upon the globe for every purpose of justice. May they be just to secure the favor of Heaven, and wise to make a proper application of their strength. May they be armed in

thunder for the defense of right, and self-shackled in eternal impotence for the support of wrong."

To Secretary of State Monroe, August 24, 1816, Mr. Adams writes thus from London:

Since the commencement of this month the Government advertised for transports to carry 5,200 tons of ordnance stores to Canada. This advertisement, appearing immediately after the publication in the newspapers of Gov. Cass's letter to the commander of the Tecumseh, produced an alarm among the commercial people in the City of London which it might perhaps have been intended to produce in another quarter.

Doubtful Alarm Over Canada; Crop Forecasts in Politics

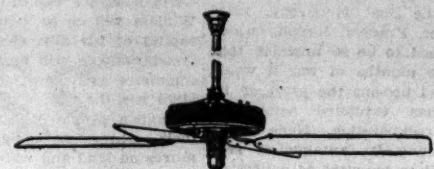
"Far from being alarmed at these measures, I rather infer, from the ostentatious publicity given to them, some alarm on their part. They are the precipitations of imaginations haunted with terrors of a sudden invasion of Canada from the United States. I believe there is no intention here of an immediate war with America, but there may be a policy

(Continued on Page 9)

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



1816 International Relationships 100 Years Ago 1916

(Continued from Page 8)
exciting frequently a public expectation of it."
To his mother, Abigail Adams, our correspondent writes, August 31, 1816, of harvest prophecy as a feature of practical politics.
"Accustomed as I have been all my life," he says, "to observe the workings of party spirit, I have been surprised to find from the beginning of

this month it has been here a great party question whether the harvest of this present year would be good or bad. Cobbett, who is the literary representative of the reformers, very early in the month announced that it would be scanty. Mr. Hunt, another ardent reformer, at the city meeting last week, pledged his honor that it would be bad. But all the newspapers, ministerial and oppositionist, Whig and Tory,

have opened in full cry against these predictions, and foretold a plentiful or at least an average harvest.

"The Morning Chronicle, which seldom ventures to encounter Cobbett, has felt in this case so confident that it has opened a battery of ridicule upon him for his foresight, and says it was a ghost who told him for a joke, and he took it in earnest. Cobbett himself, alarmed for his prophetic fame by this universal concurrence of all the legitimates against him, or by the improving prospects of the last ten tolerable days, has partially recanted, and now, August 31, begins to think there will be an average harvest."

It is to his mother that he is writing, too, when in a letter of September 21, Mr. Adams devotes a paragraph to the summer which, in 1816, was no summer, thus:

Bond of a Cold Summer
Between the Old and New
"I have long been of opinion that there were too many sympathies of various kinds between New and Old England, but the sympathy of chilling frigidity, of a cold, ungenial, unprolific and churlish summer, must now be added to the ungracious list. We have had lately a few barely com-

fortable days, but not one evening and scarcely a day in 1816, when a fire would have been superfluous. In one respect there has been a divergence, for while you complain of dry weather, I have been listening every Sunday until the last for more than two months, to a prayer that we might be released from the plague of waters.

"Last Sunday it was changed to a thanksgiving for fair weather, but the cold still continues. There were several sharp frosts in July and August, and the newspapers were filled with accounts of snow in harvest, and of ice an inch thick in dog days within a hundred miles of London. What agency the spots upon the sun have had in all this, is more than I, or perhaps anybody else, is astronomer enough to know. In Europe, as you must have heard, the spots on the sun portended the end of the world until July 18, and since then there has scarcely been seen enough of the sun to know whether it was spotted or not."

To Secretary Monroe, again, October 12, 1816, Mr. Adams writes:

"The subject of emigration is one of those upon which all parties here are under the influence of irritable feelings. The Governments are deterred, more perhaps by shame than by the want either of inclination or of power, from enacting open and explicit laws to prohibit their people from deserting the country, and thus they resort to such indirect and skulking expedients to (place) obstacles in the way of their removal.

Efforts by British to Keep Emigrants from New York

"The disposition, or rather the necessity for emigration, has been growing stronger from hour to hour since the conclusion of the general peace. It would be much more supportable if the emigrants would go

anywhere but to the United States. I have lately sent you a pamphlet, probably issued from official sources, the object of which is to prove how much more eligible it would be for emigrants to resort to the British Provinces in North America than to the United States. The ministerial papers are constantly filled with paragraphs to the same purport.

"Anonymous letters are published announcing the application by thousands of British emigrants at New York to the consul, there to be sent back to England. A letter from the consul himself, declaring that he has great numbers of such applications and containing a reflection upon the United States not very becoming in the situation that he holds, has also gone the rounds of publication, and lastly, as a decisive fact to set the question forever at rest, an affidavit before a notary public and magistrate of one Irish linen weaver attests that he has returned from New York because he could procure no employment in America.

"Notwithstanding all this the propensity to emigrate even to the United States continues and increases, so that instead of relaxations from the Passengers' Act, it is not improbable that the power of removal may, as Mr. Hamilton suggested, be further shackled at the next session of Parliament."

Does this suggest fresh argument for those who foretell a frantic rush to America after the war which now devastates Europe? Be that as it may, we pass from our brief review with passages in which Mr. Adams takes his father to task on questions of personal philosophy and human destiny. He writes:

No Use for a Philosophy That Does Not Ask Why

"I never had much relish for the speculations of the first philosophy. In that respect I resemble your eels in vinegar and your mites in cheese more than you do. For, with proper deference to your opinion, I venture to suggest that this inquiry into the way and the wherefore of all things is precisely that which constitutes the difference between your transcendental philosophers and the eels and the mites.

"They never inquire why or wherefore. You say, trust the Ruler with his skies, and do as you would be done by. But not so do they all do. The first we must do, willing or reluctant; as to the last, all the philosophers join in the chorus. All say, do as you would be done by. But not so do they all do.

"Whether Frederick recollected where he had passed his first nine months when he stole Silesia from Maria Theresa may be questioned; but then, and throughout his life, he never ceased to say, do as you would be done by. I have heard it said that when Charles Fox was a boy his

father gave him a watch. The first thing he did was to take it to pieces to see how it was made. His father should have said to him: 'Charles, trust the watchmaker with the watch.' It was a foolish curiosity in Charles, and he lost his watch by it, for the watchmaker himself could not put it together again. But if Charles had been one of the mites or eels in human shape, he never would have taken his watch to pieces.

"As for you, my dear and ever honored father, though you never, like

Frederick, stole anything from anybody, and although you have been all your life doing as you would be done by, yet your theory and your practice do not coincide. Your great example does not strengthen all your laws. You inquire into the why and wherefore as curiously as any man, whether pious Christians like Sir Isaac Newton or reprobate atheists like Diderot and the Baron d'Holbach. Now my theory is more like your practice, and my practice more like your theory."

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What Would You Do If You Had All the Money You Could Spend in Just One Hour?

By Charles W. Wool

New York, June 11.—At the Allied Bazaar—now breaking all records and pocket-books in the Grand Central Palace—one of the most popular booths is that conducted under the alluring sign: "Croesus for an Hour."

"What prize can we offer?" asked the committee, when, this booth was first suggested. "What prize can we offer that will be more alluring, more tempting than any prize ever offered in the history of bazaars?"

"Let's make the prize Unlimited Wealth," said some one. "Unlimited as to the amount but limited as to time. Let's promise the winner in this contest anything that money can buy—for sixty minutes. Let's make him Croesus for an hour."

Banks were consulted, also department stores, theaters, taxi companies and purveyors of all sorts of luxuries. All agreed to do their share—to honor any sort of order from Croesus for one hour. Even the railroads agreed to arrange special trains, if Croesus should take a fancy to them.

And so before the Bazaar closes, some new unknown person will become the richest person in the world—for just one hour. There will be no limit to his wealth, except the limit of his own imagination and executive ability—and the limit imposed by our inevitable friend, the Honorable Tempus Fugit.

But, strange to say, the Croesus-for-an-hour proposition isn't inspiring hopes as much as it is inspiring headaches. Some of the reasons follow:

"I intended to buy the Woolworth Building, the Pennsylvania Railroad and Staten Island," one prospector explained, "and it just dawned on me that it takes half a day to buy a lot in Fellowship Farm. Unless you had the papers all drawn up ahead of time—and who's going to listen to a \$21-a-week clerk who says he wants to buy a railroad. You couldn't buy real estate enough to fill a window-box."

"I don't want much," said another. "I never wanted to be rich. But I would like to feather my nest with

about a million. Do you really believe a New York bank would honor any check for that amount?"

"It certainly would," said one who knew. "It would honor it as long as the hour lasted."

"Shucks! I wouldn't care what happened if I had the million," No. 1 commented.

"I don't think you'd get quite the million," said No. 2, "especially if they start to pay you in pennies."

A Broadway rounder signed for membership and then meditated: "I can't get a good dinner in an hour. I can't see a show in an hour. I can't get a suit of clothes made in an hour. I can't get drunk in an hour. What the deuce could a man do for himself in an hour? I think I'd go to some caterer and contract for 10,000 Christmas dinners, to be delivered to undeserving cases only."

"Oh, Dear?" wailed a woman social worker. "An hour doesn't give you a single chance to help others. It takes weeks to organize a charity. All you could possibly do in an hour is to cater to your own self-indulgence. If I win the prize, I'm going to have sixty minutes of irresponsibility. I'll let the pagan side of my nature dominate for once. One would be just forced to it, you know—one couldn't lose the hour entirely. I believe I'd—"

She stopped. She refused to continue. Not even her best friend has been able to discover how said pagan is to be emancipated.

"No, I'll be hanged if I'll buy an automobile," said a man who longs for one. "Under other circumstances I might, but if a fellow won such a prize as this, he'd be ashamed to claim it in the form of anything so unimaginative and banal. I'll tell you what I'd do: I'd go to the phone and I'd order every taxi I could connect with. Then I'd walk up and down the sidewalk—damn these people who figured it out ahead of time that you couldn't spend much in an hour—I'd just walk along the sidewalk and hear those meters tick."

One woman, a thrifty Harlem housewife, who had contributed liberally to the Bazaar, hesitated half an hour at the Croesus Booth.

"I won't do it," she decided. "There isn't anything a poor person could do with millions in an hour. Wealth is

power, but so is a locomotive. Nobody can do anything with either until he finds out how to open the throttle. It would take more than an hour for us folks who never got aboard before to find that; and if we did find it, we'd be worse off yet."

A Bubbly financier of the College of the City of New York does not bank on winning the prize. But if he does win, he doesn't want the hour wasted. "What's this about banks cashing your checks in pennies maybe?" he asked. "Why should I fool with banks? Here is an order I have drawn already on the sub-treasury. It was for 50,000 twenty-dollar gold pieces."

"I'm going into a department store," said the wife of a Brooklyn dentist, "and I'm going to buy right and left until the time is up." "In one hour?" reflected her husband who had been there before. "I'll bet the right will be a new sugar bowl and the left a parasol to match her hat."

"I thought first that I'd be satisfied to spend the hour in a Fifth Avenue jewelry store," said a visitor from Mount Vernon. "But suppose Rothschild would have to spend an hour getting identified before they'd let him load many bushels of that stuff into his automobile. Same with rare furs, antiques and gasoline. Guess I'll auction my prize, if I win it, to the highest bidder, and spend part of the hour watching some other boob get gray hairs."

"I've written a play and I'd have it

produced," said a woman whose friends have quit calling impractical.

"In one hour?" I asked.

"Easily," she said. "All I would have to do is send word to a Broadway manager that a multi-millionaire wanted a play produced, regardless of expense. It would take him just twenty minutes to get to my hotel, and the next forty would be spent in reading the play."

"And the hour would be up and you would be back where you started from."

"By no means," she explained. "I'm sure that play would be produced, if I could only get a manager to read it."

"If I won that prize," said a waiter in a Broadway restaurant, "I'd have the time of my life. I'd phone a reservation for Jim's table—he's a brother waiter—and order \$15 dinners for six. About the time the hour was up, I'd walk in alone and tell Jim it was all off. I love to get that skate's goat and I know he'd drop dead over the tip he wouldn't get."

"Maybe I wouldn't cash in," said a bookkeeper in the financial district. "But maybe again I would. Don't you think there's a thousand or more New Yorkers who would be glad to spend the hour with Croesus, if they could only choose the program?"

"And?" inquired his companion. "Well—wouldn't they be willing to pay a dollar or two each to get in? Imagination wasn't much above par among the prospective Croesuses, and

I wandered down to Madison Square Park. There I placed the proposition before a couple of regular benchwarmers.

"There's a cop up on Twenty-eighth Street I'd break," said one "I'd telephone the captain to."

"Oh, it's got to be something legal," I explained. "They don't guarantee anything that money can't buy in the public market."

"Different," he said. "Something regular and legal, eh? Say, Bill, what would you do if you could be John D. Rockefeller for an hour?"

"I'd will all my property to myself," said Bill, "and 'en I'd c'mit suicide."

Naw, I couldn't do that, could I? "Wouldn't be legal, would it. I dunno, Pete, what'd you do?"

"I dunno," said Pete.

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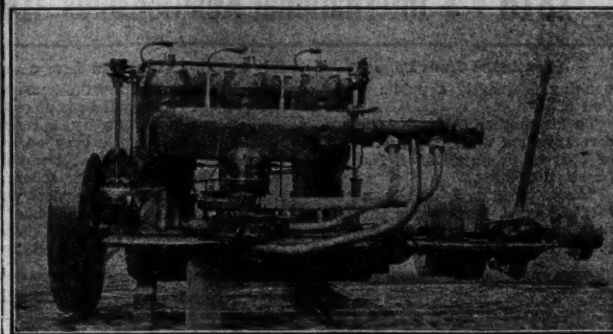
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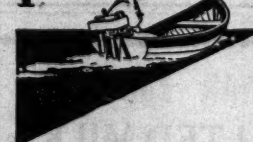
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BIG WAR EVENTS ARE IMMINENT, LONDON VIEW

Next Few Weeks May Be The Most Important of The Struggle

GREEKS THORN TO ALLIES

And Coercion Talk Rouses Opposition—Ireland and The Economic Conference

London, June 17.—Partly as a result of the activities on the various war fronts this week a widespread belief exists here that the next few weeks may prove the most important thus far in the war.

Meanwhile the British public are taking great interest in the selection of a successor for Earl Kitchener. It is now generally thought certain that Mr. Lloyd George will accept the offer of the post made by Premier Asquith. Such doubts as are expressed about this transfer take two lines. On the one hand it is pointed out that the vast increase of work under Earl Kitchener led to development in many directions, the two most important being the establishment of a separate Ministry of Munitions and an Imperial General Staff under Sir William Robertson, which has practically taken over the strategic control of the war, subject only to the approval of the war council. If both these departments remain outside the province of the new Secretary of State for War the work devolving upon Earl Kitchener's successor would hardly rank in importance with what it was while Kitchener was still engaged in the task of organizing Great Britain's new armies.

Current reports that the Lloyd George's acceptance of the succession to Kitchener was conditional on the extension of the Secretary for War's powers over the transferred departments of the war office evoked an editorial protest from The Daily Chronicle against "changing the system which has been in operation during the past six months, and on the whole has worked well."

This newspaper, which has always remained friendly to Lloyd George, when other Liberal organs were attacking him, adds:

"There is room for an outstanding man, but he must be a man content to work and shine in his own orbit without infringing on the orbit of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff."

A second source from which some doubts of Lloyd George's succeeding Kitchener is the belief among some of his friends that his vision is fixed upon the problem which Premier Asquith spoke of in his Ladybank speech, the refashioning of the fabric of the empire after the war. His acceptance of the task of negotiating the Irish settlement, which the Premier himself would have undertaken but for the pressure of other work and responsibilities, was the result of his belief that the work of reconciling imperial federation with the principle of Ministerial responsibility, which throughout the British dominions is the principle of every self-governing community, was one that would tax the skill and resources of statesmen of the first order.

According to this view of Lloyd George's attitude toward the Kitchener succession, the Minister of Munitions would prefer to remain at his present post, where, while handling a thoroughly organized department, he would have some leisure to continue the study of problems of imperial federation after the war.

These two versions do not quite dovetail, but there is a general disposition to avoid any imputation of petty or personal motives to the man upon whom rests the chief responsibility of the present solution of the immediate Irish problem.

An appeal, made to all English parties, to avoid discussions, which might interfere with the progress of negotiations, has been heeded, with a few exceptions. Public interest has remained keen despite the general silence of the newspapers. Every scrap of news from Ireland bearing on the subject is read with avidity.

One finds optimism and pessimism about equally divided. The chief ground upon which the pessimists base predictions is that the Irish Nationalist Party, having failed to obtain a revocation of martial law, finds the clergy and large numbers of the population, who had previously supported them, now doubtful and suspicious.

A settlement on the Lloyd George plan, or something like it, or a continuation of martial law for the duration of the war appear to be the only alternatives, and, as one experienced politician remarked: "John Redmond is fighting for his own political life as well as for his country, for the Irish will never forgive the continuation of

martial law, and will back him to win."

Watching the Greek Situation
Another subject in which the public are taking great interest is the Allies' handling of the Greek situation, about which extraordinary secrecy has been maintained here as to the character and scope of the measures taken and contemplated.

Professor Ronald M. Burrows, one of the highest British authorities on Greece, says:

"Statistics of recent by-elections show that a general election would return Venizelos triumphantly, and rumors have been current that the demobilization of the Greek Army and the holding of fresh elections form a part of the Allies' demands. There is neither official confirmation nor denial of these rumors which are quoted in The Weekly Nation, but if the Allies have no such concrete plan, says this journal, the steps taken 'really amount to pressure on Greece to force her to enter the war on the allied side.'"

"Greece has played a contemptible part in this whole affair, but the Entente has its own reputation to consider, and the meanness of our victim should not cause us to depart from our own standards of international conduct."

Insistence is, of course, laid here on the fact that all the measures taken in regard to Greece are grounded on the belief that the royal policy and the national wishes are as wide as the poles asunder. In some quarters the Entente Powers are urged to cut the Greek knot by intervention under the Anglo-French-Russian guarantee of the Greek Constitution. Pressure to obtain the withdrawal of martial law throughout Greece, the resignation of the Skouloudis Ministry, and a general election under fair conditions, it is argued, could be applied by the allied fleets.

The Daily Chronicle, which reflects the view of several Conservative as well as Liberal papers, says:

"It is no use indulging in pinpricks which inflict suffering on the people without coercing the Government. The Government must be brought to its knees and senses, and we hope that our Foreign Office will make up its mind to decisive action, for which we believe France, Russia, and Italy are all more than ready."

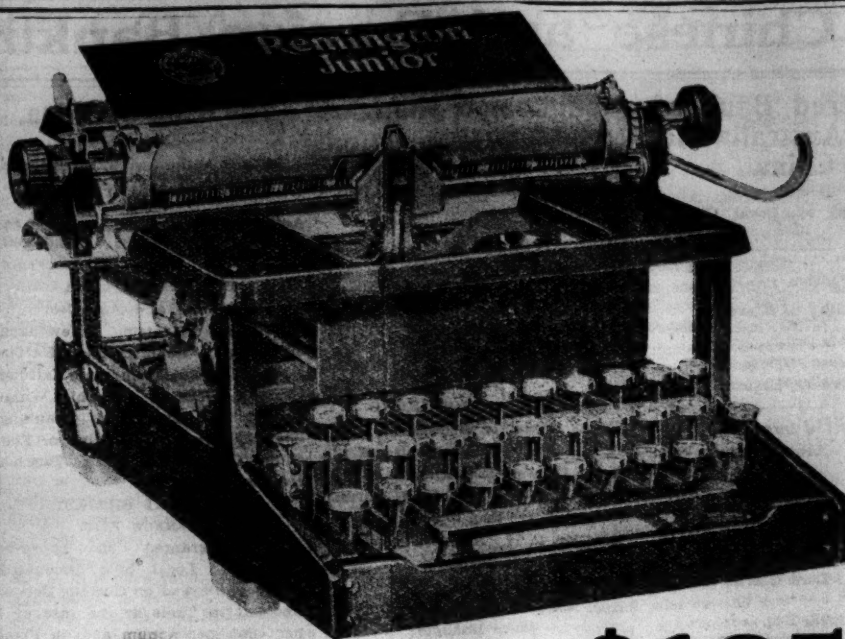
As against such a course of action it is pointed out that it is doubtful whether, on purely military grounds, it is desirable to force an issue with Greece just now. That so long as the attitude of Greece is doubtful it is impossible for the Allies to begin an offensive from Salonica is true enough, but what is really required just now is not so much for the Allies to engage in serious operations against the Bulgarians as to prevent the Austrians withdrawing any troops they may have in Macedonia. Still less, concludes this argument, do the Allies want war with Greece, which might be the outcome of the intervention urged by those whose views are voiced in The Daily Chronicle.

The Paris economic conference is attracting wide attention here. British free traders look somewhat askance at discussions in which Great Britain is represented by two protectionists, one mild free trader, and one "protectionist firebrand and plunger," namely, the Australian Premier, Mr. Hughes.

The Times's description of Hughes as a statesman occupying the place in imperial politics of the late Joseph Chamberlain unloosed the tongues of those who are not impressed by the Australian's "assumption of leadership in European and British policy," and Mr. Hughes has not had "a good press" this week, except for a few journals which boomed him from the start.

The introductory statement by M. Briand, the French Premier, somewhat relieved the free traders apprehension here for he described the conference program as divided into three parts. First, economic problems connected with carrying on the war; second, problems connected with the reconstruction of economic and industrial life after the war, and, third, the possibilities of permanent fiscal and financial co-operation against the central empires. M. Briand laid no stress on the last proposition, which is the one which had been most dwelt upon by British advocates of protection.

Articles in the Temps and the Journal des Debats have confirmed the impression that the conference will have enough to do to deal with the first two parts of its program, which concerns urgent needs, and will be unable to devote much attention to hypothetical and thorny questions. The Manchester Guardian takes the hopeful view that the French protectionists are bound to realize that were they to convert Great Britain to their economic creed France might, indeed, gain some temporary advantage over Germany, but at the cost of seeing themselves handicapped by differential tariffs in a considerable portion of the British Empire, which are now an open market for their goods.



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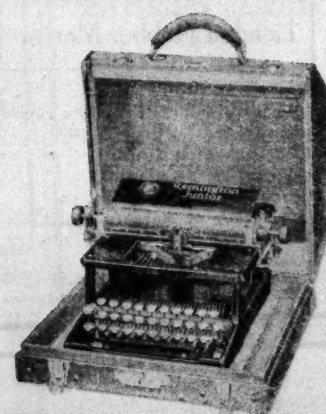
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 15, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Max. Dollars: Market rate: 71.88
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch... 29 1/2
Bar Silver 29 1/2
Copper Cash 1930

Sovereigns:
Buying rate, @ 2-9%—Tls. 7.13
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex. \$ 9.90
Peking Bar 366
Native Interest03

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 29 1/2
Bank rate of discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s %
4 m-s %
6 m-s %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.
Ex. Paris on London 28.14
Ex. N. Y. on London 47 1/2
Consols f

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 2-9 1/2
London Demand 2-9 1/2
India T.T. 208
Paris Demand 393
New York Demand 66 1/2
Hongkong Demand 73 1/2
Japan T.T. 76 1/2
Batavia T.T. 161 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
London 4 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
London 4 m-s. Docy. 2-10 1/2
London 6 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London 6 m-s. Docy. 2-11 1/2
Paris 4 m-s. 406 1/2
New York 4 m-s. 69 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF
EXCHANGE FOR JULY
1st—Hk. Tls. 8.14
Hk. Tls. 1—Fr. 2.45
Gold \$ 1—Hk. Tls. 1.30
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen 2.42
" " " " " " 2.47
" " " " " " 1.50
" " " " " " 1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, July 15, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Chemicals Tls. 2.00
Tanah Merahs Tls. 1.12 1/2
Kochlen Tugs (Ord) Tls. 15.00
Direct Business Reported
Kroweeks Tls. 20.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, July 15, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 16.60 cash
Dominions Tls. 12.50 July
Direct
Central Store 6% debts
Tls. 92.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.60 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, July 14.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.
Oct. to Dec.: 2s. 4 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last Quotation, London, July 13:
Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.
Oct. to Dec.: 2s. 4 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady but Quiet.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, July 14.—Today's metal prices were:—
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. 90 10 0
American Electrolytic 99
30% Copper f. o. b. 124 10 0
Lead L. B. C. f. per ton. Nominal.
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 27 12 6
Quicksilver, Second hand
Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask) 17 15 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24
100 lbs. 112 Sheets with
without Hoops f. o. b. 0 82 3
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/2%) 15d.
Standard Tin (Cash) f. o. b. 169 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 44 10 0
Galvanized Sheets 24
Gauge f. o. b. 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 169 15 0

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water, electric light. Tel. W. 1971.

Silk Market Report

Messrs Wm. Little and Co. write
as follows in their weekly silk
market report:—
White Silk.—The further decline
in exchange resulted in a small busi-
ness in Filatures and Tsales. The
market is firm to strong at current
quotations.
Tsales.—Blue Elephant Tls. 650.
Silver Double Elephant Tls. 595.
Gold Lion Tls. 587 1/2. Gold Killing
Tls. 555 ex. 2/10% 19/2.75.
Skeins.—Mottan Gold Double Cock
1, 2, 3, Tls. 475, 455, 440. Gold
Peacock 1, 2, 3, Tls. 465, 450, 435.
Gold Double Eagle 1, 2, 3, Tls. 435,
420, 405.
Tsalee Filatures.—Grasshopper A.
B. Tls. 705 av. Kung Kee Mars 1,
Tls. 650 ex. 2/9 1/2, 14/11.
Yellow Silk.—A good business has
been done and advance is generally
required. Mienchews, Tls. 400.
Kopuns, Tls. 375, Sychong, Tls. 300.
Moyung, C. H. 1, 2, 3, Tls. 370, 350,
330.
Mienyangs.—S.C. 1, 2, 3, Tls. 390,
370, 350. H.K. Tls. 387 1/2, 367 1/2,
347 1/2. C.H. 1, 2, 3, Tls. 372 1/2,
352 1/2, 332 1/2.
Steam Filatures.—A small busi-
ness has been done at former rates
principally for Lyons.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1916-1917
White Yellow Total
1916-1917 pels pels pels
Export from 1st June. 391 543 934
Against corresponding
period 1915-16 855 596 1,451
" " " " " " 1,406 2,073 3,479
" " " " " " 501 1,181 1,722
" " " " " " 2,129 1,679 3,805
" " " " " " 954 189 1,143
" " " " " " 507 224 821
" " " " " " 905 575 1,480
" " " " " " 2,271 905 2,576
" " " " " " 2,874 140 3,014
" " " " " " 2,563 136 2,699
1916, 1917
pels.

Settlements for Europe, etc., White
Silk 1,300
Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow
Silk 1,000
Settlements for America, White
Silk 1,800
" " " " " " 4,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 500
Yellow Silk 500
Visible Supply for season to date 5,000
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk 1,000

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs J. P. Bisset and Co. write
as follows in their weekly share
market report:—
The present week has shown a
decided stiffening of Rubber share
rates, due to the drop in exchange
and to the improved raw Rubber
market. Most Rubber shares have
risen very appreciably and the de-
mand all round is good.
Shanghai Docks jumped smartly
to Tls. 8 1/2 on the intimation of a
Tls. 7 1/2 dividend. The market sub-
sequently eased away slightly to Tls.
8 1/2. Cottons are rather neglected,
partly owing to the uncertain politi-
cal outlook. Langkats remain
steady at Tls. 27.
Lands are firm, Shanghai Lands
changing hands at Tls. 97.

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Registered in England, Hongkong,
Japan, the Philippines and the
Straits Settlements.All forms of Life, Endowment,
Educational and Partnership
Policies issued on world-wide
terms without unnecessary
restrictionsHEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the
above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on Per-
sonal and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of
India, Australia and
ChinaIncorporated by Royal Charter,
1853.Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Share-
holders 1,200,000Head Office:
18 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chair-
man.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank,
Limited.
The London County & Westminster
Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of
England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puget
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kanton Saigon
Canton Kobe Siam
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colon Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Foonchow Manila Taiping
Halphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
YokohamaShanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agen-
cies and Branches and also on the
principal Commercial Cities through-
out the world. Bills of Exchange
bought and received for Collection.
Travelling Letters of Credit issued
and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit
accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for
twelve months and shorter periods
at rates to be ascertained on applica-
tion.W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Sangkok Hanoi Saigon
Sattambang Hongkong Shanghai
Anton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Indochine Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Yankou Phnom-PenhFRANCE: Comptoir National d'Es-
compte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;
Banque de Paris et des Pays-
Bas; Credit Industriel et Commer-
cial; Societe Generale.
LONDON: The Union of London and
Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris;
Credit Lyonnais.This Shanghai Agency undertakes
all banking operations and exchange
business, grants credits on goods and
approved securities and receives
deposits on current and fixed deposits
according to arrangement.L. ARDAIN,
Manager.Banque Belge Pour
L'EtrangerFiliale de la Societe Generale de
Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin,
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and
Rotterdam.President:
JEAN JADOT.Gouverneur Societe Generale de
Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Bel-
gique.ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne,
Societe Anonyme.LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris.NEW YORK: National City Bank
of New York.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts Tels and fixed deposits ac-
cording to arrangements.Every description of banking and
exchange business transacted.W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kuala- Rangoon
Bombay Kanton Saigon
Calcutta Canton Shanghai
Colon Lyons Singapore
Foonchow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hioho New York Yokohama

London Branches:

London County and Westminster
Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 8, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.Credits granted on approved
Securities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the
chief commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, Africa, China,
Japan and America.A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 23,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the
Chinese Government 2,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,753,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie
& Co.PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le Developement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France. Banque
de Paris et des Pays-Bas.LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le Developement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan- Hongkong Tsingtau

chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayowak Yokohama

Dairen (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
count and Fixed Deposits in Tels,
Dollars and Roubles. Terms on
application.Local Bills discounted. Special
facilities for Russian Exchange.Foreign Exchange on the principal
cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXESJ. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China
and Japan.The Shanghai Commercial and
Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business
transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling
loans against warehouse receipts and
other commercial paper.Interest on Tael current accounts
2%.Particulars of interest allowed on
Dollar current accounts and fixed
deposits can be obtained on applica-
tion.K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential
Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang,
Moukden, Changchun, Harbin,
Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,
Hankow, Ichang, Shanhsi, Wuhu,
Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,
Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-
chow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen,
etc., etc.SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8 HANKOW ROAD.Loans granted on approved
securities. Local bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit
Accounts at the rate of 3 per
cent. per annum and on Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per
cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per
cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per
cent. per annum.SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking CorporationSavings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.Deposits of not less than \$1, or
over \$100, will be received at one
time.Not more than \$1,200 will be re-
ceived in one year from any single
depositor whose credit balance shall
not at any time exceed the sum of
\$5,000.Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum will be allowed on the
monthly minimum balance. Deposits
may be withdrawn on demand. Ac-
counts will be kept either in Mexican
Dollars or Tels, at the option of the
depositor.Depositors will be presented with
Pass Books in which all transactions
will be entered. Pass Books must
be presented when paying in or
withdrawing money.Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.Banque Industrielle
de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs.
15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
CHINESE REPUBLICStatutes approved by the Govern-
ment of the Chinese Republic on
January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE St. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and
Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le
Developement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France.In London: London, County and
Westminster Bank, Ltd.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits on ap-
plication.Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie
Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's
Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin London Port Arthur

Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Siam

Dairen Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokio

Honolulu Ooka Tsingtau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Tels
and Dollars, according to arrange-
ment.Drafts granted on principal places
in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China
and the chief commercial places in
Europe, India and America, and
every description of Banking and
exchange business transacted.K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 842,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15, Gracechurch
Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Canton Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Tael Current
Accounts at 2% per annum and on
Fixed Deposits at rates which may be
ascertained on application.C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel-
Maatschappij

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 17	7 P.M.	San Francisco	Asia maru	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19	3.00	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
20	5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	3.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
22	3.00	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
23	3.00	San Francisco etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	3.00	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
25	3.00	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 17	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	3.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
20	2.30	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kunimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
22	3.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
23	3.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	3.00	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
26	3.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 16	9.30	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	noon	London via Cape	Prism	Fr.	B. & S.
18	3.00	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
19	3.00	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
20	3.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
21	3.00	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	3.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	3.00	London, etc via Cape	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
24	3.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
25	3.00	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
26	3.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nora	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
17	11.30	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
18	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Jap.	B. & S.
19	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwantah	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwanggang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lucbow	Br.	B. & S.
22	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
23	D.L.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
26	8.30	Hongkong	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 16	noon	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	noon	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
18	1.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	B. & S.
19	3.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shenking	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
22	10.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
23	3.00	Tientsin and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
24	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
25	10.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tunchow	Br.	B. & S.
26	3.00	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
27	P.M.	Vladivostok	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
18	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N.	do	K. two	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
22	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
23	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
24	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
26	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 15	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 15	Hongkong	Kwanggang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 15	Japan	Shakwa maru	1415	Jap.	N. K. K.	
July 15	Japan	Takaosan maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.	
July 15	Hankow	Tachang maru	1381	Jap.	N. K. K.	KLYW
July 15	Hankow	Luenbo	1202	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 15	Hankow	Kiangshin	1210	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 15	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 15	Japan	Himeshima maru		Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 15	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	Poochow	Hsinchi	1285	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. K. K.
19	Japan	Hakui maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	Japan	Elipasa	3444	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
21	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fenctien	1073	Br.	B. & S.
22	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Russia	8780	Br.	C. P. O. S.
23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, July 17 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. P. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, July 18 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanggang, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 5	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Y.T.P.D.	June 24	Cruise	Quilros	Am. g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 10	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 13	San Francisco	Alvarado	1621	Am.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemian	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8898	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CNKW
July 13	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 13	Hankow	Changwo	946	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 P
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Hickmets	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 P
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 14	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 14	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 4	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. K. K.	
July 13	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 14	Hongkong	Lucbow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	CNKW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 30	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
July 11	Hankow	Mishima maru	4921	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B XII
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	2385	Br.	E.F.A.	NYKW
July 13	Hongkong	Nippon	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 14	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	NWCW
July 11	Dalny	Ono maru	431	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	C. N. T. Co.	9 P
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	606	Br.	K. M. A.	10 P
July 10	Hongkong	Prism	2906	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
July 14	Hongkong	Radnorshire	2694	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 30	Tientsin	Silesia	1940	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Skipton Castle	6446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 2	Hankow	Tsunatub	2410	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
July 12	Hongkong	Tongking	475	Br.	C. I. & K. L. Co.	NSCW
July 13	Japan	Toyora maru	310	Jap.	E. A. Co.	SOCW
July 13	Hankow	Wooling maru	1492	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
July 14	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
July 14	Japan	Yechigo maru	1651	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	Y&DW

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Haeen left Poochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Poochow for Shanghai at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafu Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Tientsin for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French mail of June 11, left Haiphong for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday night, July 14, and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong this morning, and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on Wednesday, July 19.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. W. Brown, Mr. F. W. Rawsthorne, Mr. E. R. Hood, Mrs. M. R. Hood, Miss A. Harding, Cap. E. B. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Sasaki, Mr. K. Araki, Mr. S. Hirano.

Per L.C. s.s. Kwongsang from Poochow:—Mr. Grasso, Capt. Lishman, Mrs. H. Tung.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Rev. Vidal.

Per C.N. s.s. Lucbow from Hongkong:—Mr. Esing and Mr. Rantow.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshin from Hankow:—Mr. Herringer.

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Empress of Asia..... Aug 11th	Monteague..... Aug 23rd
Monteague..... Sept. 2nd	Empress of Japan..... Sept. 12th
Empress of Russia..... Sept. 8th	Empress of Asia..... Sept. 23rd

En route to Hongkong the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" sail from Nagasaki to Manila direct, omitting Shanghai.
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 31
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

Telepathy In War ☉ The Forest of Happy Dreams

By Beatrice Heron-Maxwell
(The Well-known Novelist and Thinker)

Since the war began there has been a great flood of spirituality sweeping over the fields of heart and sense laid bare by the tidal wave of battle.

People who hitherto turned a deaf ear to all manifestations other than material ones find themselves listening to and crediting strange supernatural happenings and meeting with personal experiences that are unquestionably not of the earth, earthy.

They have the sensation of presences round them; they see intangible forms; they hear echoes of sound, and even when these fade

away, the memory is so strong that they believe its evidence against any recurring denial of matter-of-fact reason.

The arguments on both sides seem always to be summed up in the one question: Can the dead return to earth? But there is another aspect that has its own plausibility, especially for those who have once viewed it from a personal standpoint—the power of telepathy.

We know that the living can send their thoughts and emotions to others, as a wireless telegram travels through space to a receiving station, or can so imbue a place and a thing with their own feelings that when we

approach the zone we are more or less conscious of the clinging influence. May not the soul of a person who is just on the borderland that lies between this life and the beyond attain to a special power of seeking out and communicating with another from whom it is going to be parted by more than mere distance of land and sea?

These visions which men see in the stress of battle, so plainly that they must doubt the evidence of their own eyes if they are to disbelieve in them, are they not the result of thought-transference, and as real as the minds that originated them?

Englishmen, strung up to the highest pitch of mentality over-powering their bodily sensations, with one great dominating, patriotic desire for victory, subduing fatigue, hunger, thirst, and pain, suddenly come into their spiritual birthright, and with their souls' eyes and ears are sensible to the indelible imprints of men who marched and fought—as they are now doing—though in long past days.

A British soldier sees St. George and a host of armed men; a Frenchman is aware of Jeanne d'Arc carrying her flag and leading him on in the thick of the fight, while others recognise their patron saints, or hear whispers, and meet glances from the spirit forms of those once near and dear to them.

Telepathy will doubtless have gained enormously in force when Peace at last spreads her still silence over the hills and dales above which at this time the air is charged with conflicting emotions and the throbs of cruel sufferings. The life so suddenly checked in millions of men, with all their surging vitality at its height compressed into convulsive effort, must surely linger unquenched for long years in the enfolding ether.

And the good, inevitably triumphing over the evil, because exaggerated evil feeds on itself and is self-destructive, will rest there for a new generation to assimilate.

Spirituality of thought is bringing wide results. It is teaching universal sympathy, community of sentiment, and an increasing desire to be of help.

Mental healing has made great strides, and is practised not only by doctors but by many earnest, high-minded, upright men and women, who learn to concentrate their strength of mind and body in thought, and then to direct thoughts of lessening pain, of a returning capacity for rest (so essential to overstrained limbs and nerves), and of restored well-being with so much will-power that they dominate sufferers and induce convalescence.

The process is so direct and complete that the healers themselves often take on "the conditions" of the patient and have then to master the art of getting rid of these by mind-control.

The fact that charlatans are, by clever guessing and skilful manipulations, coining money out of the distress of their fellow-creatures does not affect the reality of the feelings they work on and the results that are obtained by genuine emotions.

When one knows that there are people deliberately making fortunes out of the increasing poverty and urgent needs of their fellows at this crisis one need not be surprised that others are turning the occasion into profit by running religious side-shows for aching hearts and awakened cravings after higher things.

But this is only the shade that throws the light into greater prominence; and one cannot doubt that barriers have been broken down between us and those things that in ordinary peaceful life are hidden by a screen.

In the Forest of Happy Dreams,

the beautiful lining to the cloud of darkness in the African Swamp of Death (that Edgar Wallace in his exquisite play and cameo-story has made peculiarly his own, the people and the things that we desired so greatly, and were denied in days of full life, come near and hover over us, joining our past and present to a perfect future.

The voyage of a soul, whether slow or swift, is a gliding over earthly currents with a fleet of ships that no longer pass it in the night, whose lights and signals guide it to the haven where it should be.

Men who start on that voyage and are then recalled to earth say little or nothing of their experience, but there is a new gravity and purity about them that tell how close they were to the fringe of the great secret.

The angel with the flaming sword of war has driven us out of our terrestrial Eden of Content, and is forcing us to find our way across stony places to the celestial gate of soul life.

Religious belief of some sort—beyond that zone where the spiritual may be antagonistic to the temporal—gains ground in this terrible battle of life so many are now waging, and from the dead docks of too-comfortable flesh quickened souls are rising eager to find their wings of immortality.

May not telepathy be the bridge, built for us by these who are going, or have gone, before, over the dark river to the hereafter?

E. Kemoffer, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, Dr. A. M. Massie, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Minnitt, Miss Negus, Mr. C. H. Purcell, Miss M. E. Pyle, Miss and Dr. R. W. Palmford, Mr. E. A. Prince, Mr. J. A. Sommerfeld, Miss G. Stewart, Mr. F. R. Sites, Mr. and Mrs. R. Spunt, Mrs. J. Spunt, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Thompson, Miss B. L. Thompson, Mrs. E. T. Williams, Mr. G. M. Wheelock, Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, Mr. R. B. Wallace, Mr. S. M. Wallace, Master Kadoorie, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lion, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Benjamin, Miss G. Both, Mr. and Mrs. P. Peterson, Misses Peterson, Mr. H. P. Souter, Mr. J. Spunt, Miss Shilborth, Mrs. E. Hoy, Miss M. Leetis, Miss E. Leeny, Mr. and Mrs. Leight Syphar, Mr. M. Morducovitch, Mr. S. Yoshida, Miss E. Hamilton, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Corbett, Master A. Corbett, Master H. Corbett, Miss H. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. F. C. Blom, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. and Mr. H. F. Johnson, Mr. M. Greenfield, Miss R. King, Mrs. H. E. King, Mr. T. A. W. Banister, Mr. J. W. Mackay, Mr. C. H. Butherford, Mr. O. Netland, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Massie, Mr. E. Judal, Miss K. C. McMullen, Miss L. G. Thomson, Miss B. Combs, Mr. C. T. Croig, Miss Zagallos, Miss W. Baigent, Miss A. Saltmarsh, Dr. W. S. New, Miss M. E. Waterman, Mr. D. H. Benjamin's Chinese servant, Mrs. I. A. Lewis, Miss E. S. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Harvey, Mr. H. R. Millard, Mr. J. H. Millard, Mr. J. Arnold.

Per R.V.F. a.s. Poltava for Vladivostok via Nagasaki—Mr. Freymann, Mr. W. E. Hayward, Mr. M. Muskant, Mr. Gotton, Mr. E. K. Howe, Mr. J. Phorsen, Mr. W. Pate, Mr. and Master Minny, Mr. Drayson, Colonel K. A. Kremontney, Mrs. P. W. Pate and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. Jennings, Mr. T. T. Towne, Mr. Ross, Mr. F. C. Focken, Mrs. Grocco, Miss H. Miller, Mrs. Aaron, Mrs. Minny, Mr. M. A. Morducovitch, Miss Clement and 4 children, Mr. Drachenfels, Mrs. Drachenfels, Mrs. T. Jon.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 10.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

Passengers Departed

R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver—Mr. E. P. Allen, Mrs. B. L. Britton, Miss M. H. Bailey, Mrs. H. W. Burkill, Mr. T. D. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Benjamin, Mr. S. C. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooper, Mrs. J. A. McCulloch, Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Dyer, Miss L. M. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cutts, Mrs. D. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dannenberg, Mr. I. Ezra, Mrs. R. H. Gregory, Mr. R. H. Gregory, Miss E. Hamilton, Miss F. M. Hostetter, Miss G. Hutchins, Bishop D. T. Huntington, Mr. J. C. Hanson, Mr. W. Horner, Dr. G. Hanwell, Mr. S. I. Jacob, Mr. John F. Jewell, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Miss Jourabee, Mrs. E. D. Jackson, Mr. R. E. Kadoorie, Mrs. W. Kien, Miss Jessie Kay, Mr. J. Kiens, Mr. T. D. Krywoszewski, Mr.

THE NEW HOTEL WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

International Savings Society

HEAD OFFICE: 69-71 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai

46th Monthly Drawing of \$2,000 Premium Bonds

Total number of Bonds which participated in the Drawing: 1894
Total amount reimbursed to bond-holders \$5,682, representing 25% of \$22,728, being premium on 1,894 bonds for the month of July, 1916.
Holder of Bond No. 800 receives \$1894
" " " 1079 " 930
" " " 1807 " 300
" " " 474 " 200
" " " 1728 " 150
of following 189 Bonds receive each \$12.00 in all 2208
Total amount reimbursed..... \$5,682

Nos. of 189 Bonds

4	112	372	584	617	762	912	1077	1289	1435	1516	1706	1850
6	118	387	587	640	765	915	1088	1293	1445	1538	1721	1851
14	128	398	513	661	825	922	1091	1274	1447	1586	1739	1852
40	137	408	517	669	827	940	1095	1275	1457	1598	1739	1858
46	139	403	519	670	828	949	1111	1284	1462	1609	1741	1878
52	166	410	529	679	829	962	1115	1285	1463	1612	1749	
64	172	429	537	682	833	970	1124	1305	1484	1614	1756	
75	228	434	546	683	834	972	1157	1333	1477	1629	1788	
77	264	441	561	687	848	976	1181	1357	1481	1636	1775	
79	286	446	573	692	851	994	1188	1375	1482	1630	1778	
82	389	450	581	697	855	1004	1202	1391	1489	1660	1784	
89	330	451	594	705	862	1005	1224	1418	1499	1665	1804	
102	338	455	590	717	863	1015	1229	1415	1501	1666	1805	
104	352	467	596	748	886	1043	1245	1418	1511	1676	1811	
110	353	480	606	751	887	1066	1246	1431	1514	1699	1841	

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 5	Mail 3	Miles 0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35						8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10						5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82					5.03	15.53
							Mod. & Thurs.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East				4.55	15.45
Mail 102	Mail 2						Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed. & Thurs.	Fridays	0	dep. Mukden				23.40	19.27
9.35	2.3							
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East				7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East				6.50	1.10
							Thurs. & Sat.	



The Free Dances on the Green That Help Bring the New Figure



A Silhouette of One of the Free Dance Movements

By Marion Morgan

Formerly Physical Culture Instructress in the Los Angeles High School

THE new figure is here. It is a mixed product of a new regimen and of a new feminine psychology. Advance specimens of it are seen in every girl who is developing in the normal channels of out-of-door play. It is a harking back to the Amazon type, a leaning far away from the soft loveliness of the beauty standard of the centuries, the Venus de Milo. Its model is found in the Greek and Roman prints of female figures in the tunic. Its characteristics are straight, square, man-like shoulders. Gone is the soft, flowing droop of the gently sloping shoulders.

Another distinguishing mark is the blending of the muscles of the thigh, the side and waist into one flowing line. The sharp dip inward at the waist, the prominent bulge outward at the hip, are vanishing. Instead is a softly blended, nearly straight line from beneath the arm to the side of the knee. The protuberances of the female figure are slowly melting into a rippling line, not quite perpendicular, but very far from the old, abrupt descent and ascent, the mountainous outline that was once accounted beauty in the female figure.

The nearest correspondence in art is the frame of the ancient Amazon. The nearest correspondence in nature is the ripple on the surface of but slightly troubled waters. After the different silhouette one notices the increase in height of the new figure. It is easily apparent. For a growing girl the increase in height may be indefinite, given a right regimen. For the mature woman it is possible to gradually increase the height a half inch, an inch or one and a half inches, and in exceptional cases even more.

I repeat that the new figure is Amazonian rather than Millean. It is boyish rather than womanly. It is strong rather than soft. The Venus de Milo is beyond question the acme of physical loveliness. But it was a product of another time, of other conditions, of a different psychology. It was beautiful without sturdiness. It appealed. It did not command. One could not conceive its resisting temptation or disease.

The Venus de Milo represents the protected woman. It symbolizes the sheltered life. That type and that condition are becoming obsolete. Commercial and industrial conditions affected the life of woman. The face is the first to react to new conditions. The silhouette of the figure is the next to register those conditions. The figure of the Venus de Milo is one that has lain much among cushions. It has rested after slight exertion. It has never hurried. It has never stretched its muscles, as rubber is stretched, to nearly the parting point.

Recall the figures of the Amazons. They are figures of women who have done things. Their powers of endurance have been tested. Their muscles have been stretched. They have stretched their spines, and thereby gained height. Throwing much of their bodily weight upon their shoulders has made those shoulders firm and lean and strong and straight.



The Amazon Figure.—A Classic Group of Four Young Women Who Have Attained It. And, Below, an Amazon Exercise.

This is the season to begin that manner of life that will bring about the new figure that is inevitably coming—that has actually indeed arrived. Even now the figure of the Venus de Milo, clad in modern gowns, would be "frumpy." For, say what we will about the Venus, from the viewpoint of artistry, hers is not a figure that would carry clothes well. That is what the new figure does supremely well. "It carries clothes" as a queen is supposed to bear her robes, with regal grace.

This is the time above all others to begin developing the new figure. Are you fat? Are you, to use the common descriptive, "leggy," which is another term for liverish or jaundiced? Are you disinclined to effort? Are you depressed?

Play out of doors. I care not what you play, nor what system of exercise you devise, if only the majority of your movements are upward. Contrive your play so that you will fling your arms upward. That way lies health and that way greater height. Acquire the habit of throwing your arms above your head, and you will feel the rejuvenating influence of the exercise throughout your body. And you will certainly grow taller. You will remodel your figure upon an Amazonian model.

Seven years ago, in the physical culture department of the Los Angeles High School, I took charge of a class of puny, undeveloped girls, and have helped them to make themselves the perfect girls you see in the Morgan dancers. I have done this by encouraging the play spirit out of doors.

I spoke of the new feminine psychology. It is made evident in my girls. We have been touring the country for two years. In that time not one "mash note" has been received by any of them. They are all beautiful girls, and they dance in few draperies, but their expression is free from sex. It is that of the buoyant spirit of the child. Such an attitude is a discourager and a rebuke to the lower mind.

THE New AMAZON FIGURE AND HOW TO GET IT



READ It Here Now--Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The New Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Featuring
Miss Pearl White..... Elaine Dodge
Mr. Arnold Daly..... "Craig Kennedy"
The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction
Mr. Edwin Arden..... Wu-Fang
The Chinese Master Criminal

Written by Arthur B. Reeve
The Well-Known Novelist and the
Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories
Dramatized into a Photo-Play by Chas. W. Goddard,
Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

CHAPTER XXI.

HOW I managed to pass the time during the first days after the strange disappearance of Kennedy, I don't know. It was all like a dream—the apartment empty, the laboratory empty, my own work on the Star uninteresting, Elaine broken-hearted, life itself a burden.

Hoping against hope, the next day I decided to drop round at the Dodge house. As I entered the library unannounced, I saw that Elaine, with a faith for which I envied her, was sitting at a table, her back toward the door. She was gazing sadly at a photograph. Though I could not see it, I needed not to be told whose it was.

She did not hear me come in, so engrossed was she in her thoughts. Nor did she notice me at first as I stood just behind her. Finally I put my hand on her shoulder as if I had been an elder brother.

She looked up into my face. "Have you heard from him yet?" she asked anxiously.

"I could only shake my head sadly. She sighed. Involuntarily she rose and together we moved toward the garden, the last place we had seen him at the house.

We had been pacing up and down the garden talking earnestly only a short time when a man made his way in from the Fifth Avenue gate.

"Is this Miss Dodge?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied eagerly.

Neither Elaine nor I knew him at the time, though I think she thought he might be the bearer of some message from Craig. As a matter of fact he was the emissary to whom the stenographer had thrown the torpedo model from the Navy building in Washington.

His visit was only a part of a deep-laid scheme. Only a few minutes before, three crooks—among them our visitor—had stopped just below the house on a side street. To him the others had given final instructions and a note, and he had gone on, leaving the two standing there.

"I have a note for you," he said, bowing and handing an envelope to Elaine, which she tore open and read.

Washington, D. C.
Miss Elaine Dodge,
Fifth Avenue, New York.
My dear Miss Dodge—

The bearer, Mr. Bailey, of the Secret Service, would like to question you regarding the disappearance of Mr. Kennedy and the model of his torpedo.

Morgan Bertrand,
U. S. Secret Service.

Even as we were talking the other two crooks had already moved up and had made their way around back of the stone wall that cut off the Dodge garden back of the house.

There they stood, whispering eagerly and gazing furtively over the wall as their man talked to Elaine.

After a moment I stepped aside, while Elaine read the note, and as he asked her a few questions, I could not help feeling that the affair had a very suspicious look. The more I thought of it, the less I liked it.

The man resumed his questioning of Elaine regarding the torpedo and she replied guardedly, as in fact she could not do otherwise.

Suddenly we heard shouts on the other side of the wall, as though someone were attacking someone else.

There seemed to be several of them, for a man quickly flung himself over the wall and ran to us.

"They're after us," he shouted to Bailey.

Instantly our visitor drew a gun and followed the newcomer as he ran to get out of the garden in the opposite direction.

Just then a tall, well-dressed, striking man came over the wall, accompanied by another dressed as a policeman, and rushed toward us.

The car bearing the mysterious stranger, Del Mar, reached New York, then made its way through the city until it came to the Hotel La Costa.

Scarcely had Del Mar changed his clothes than he received two visitors. Strangely enough they were men dressed in the uniform of policemen.

"First of all we must convince them of our honesty," he said, looking fixedly at the two men. "Orders have been given to the men employed by Wu Fang to be about in half an hour. We must pretend to arrest them on sight. You understand?"

"Yes, sir," they nodded.

Outside the La Costa, Del Mar and

his two policemen entered the car which had driven Del Mar from the sea coast and were quickly whisked away, uptown, until they came near the Dodge house.

Del Mar leaped from the car followed by his two policemen. "There they are, already," he whispered, pointing up the avenue.

All three hastened up the avenue now where, beside a wall, they could see two men looking through intently as though very angry at something going on inside.

"Arrest them!" shouted Del Mar as his own men ran forward.

The fight was short and sharp, with every evidence of being genuine. One of the men managed to break away and jump the garden wall, with Del Mar and one of the policemen after him, while the other only reached the wall to be dragged down by the other policeman.

Elaine and I had been, as I have said, talking with the man named Bailey who posed as a secret service man, when the rumpus began. As the man came over the fence, warning Bailey, it was evident that neither of them had time to escape. With his club the policeman struck the newcomer of the two flat while the tall, athletic gentleman leaped upon Bailey and before we knew it had him disarmed. In a most clean-cut and professional way he snapped the bracelets on the man.

Elaine was astounded at the kidnaping turn of affairs, too astonished even to make an outcry. As for me, it was all so sudden that I had no chance to take part in it. Besides I should not have known quite on which side to fight. So I did nothing.

But as it was over so quickly, I took a step forward to our latest arrival.

"Beg pardon, old man," I began, "but don't you think this is just a little raw? What's it all about?"

The newest comer eyed me for a moment, then with quite dignity drew from his pocket and handed me his card which read simply:

M. DEL MAR,
Private Investigator

As I looked up, I saw Del Mar's other policeman bringing in another man.

"These are crooks—foreign agents," replied Del Mar pointing to the prisoners. "The government has employed me to run them down."

"What of this?" asked Elaine holding up the note from Bertrand.

"A fake, a forgery," reiterated Del Mar, looking at it a moment critically. "Then to the men uniformed as police he ordered, 'you can take them to jail. They're the fellows, all right.'"

With Del Mar I followed Elaine in through the conservatory.

Elaine seemed quite impressed with our new friend, Del Mar, as we made our way to the library, though I am not sure but that it was a pose on her part. At any rate he seemed quite eager to help us.

"What do you suppose has become of Mr. Kennedy?" asked Elaine.

"Del Mar looked at her earnestly. 'I should be glad to search for him,' he turned quickly. 'He was the greatest man in our profession. But first I must execute the commission of the Secret Service. We must find his torpedo model before it falls into foreign hands.'"

We talked for a few moments, then Del Mar with a glance at his watch excused himself. We accompanied him to the door, for he was indeed a charming man. I felt that, if in fact he were assigned to the case, I ought to know him better.

"If you're going downtown," I ventured, "I might accompany you part of the way."

"Delighted," agreed Del Mar.

Elaine gave him her hand and he took it in such a deferential way that one could not help liking him. Elaine was much impressed.

As Del Mar and I walked down the avenue, he kept up a running fire of conversation until at last we came near the La Costa.

"Charming to have met you, Mr. Jameson," he said, pausing. "We shall see a great deal of each other I hope."

I had not yet had time to say good-bye myself when a slight exclamation at my side startled me. Turning suddenly, I saw a very brisk, fussy old gentleman who had evidently been hurrying through the crowd. He had slipped on something on the sidewalk and lost his balance, falling near us.

We bent over and assisted him to his feet. As I took hold of his hand,

I felt a peculiar pressure from him. He had placed something in my hand. My mind worked quickly. I checked my first impulse to speak and, more from curiosity than anything else, kept the thing he had passed to me surreptitiously.

"Thank you, gentlemen," he puffed, straightening himself out. "One of the infirmities of age. Thank you, thank you."

In a moment he had bustled off quite comically.

Again Del Mar said good-bye and I did not urge him to stay. He had scarcely gone when I looked at the thing the old man had placed in my hand. It was a little folded piece of paper. I opened it slowly. Inside was printed in pencil, disguised: "BE CAREFUL. WATCH HIM."

I read it in amazement. What did it mean?

It was a week after my strange experience with the fussy little old gentleman, and I felt more than ever, now that Craig was gone now that both Elaine and Aunt Josephine needed me.

As we sat talking in the library, Rusty, released from the chain on which Jennings kept him, bounded with a rush into the library.

"Good old fellow," encouraged Elaine, patting him.

Just then Jennings entered and a moment later was followed by Del Mar, who bowed as we welcomed him.

"Do you know," he began, "I believe that the lost torpedo model is somewhere in this house and I have reason to anticipate another attempt of foreign agents to find it. If you'll pardon me, I've taken the liberty of surrounding the place with some men we can trust."

While Del Mar was speaking, Elaine picked up a ribbon from the table and started to tie it about Rusty's neck. As Del Mar proceeded she paused, still holding the ribbon. Rusty, who hated ribbons, saw his chance and quietly sidled out, seeking refuge in the conservatory.

Alone in the conservatory, Rusty quickly forgot about the ribbon and began nosing about the palms. At last he came to the pot in which the torpedo model had been buried in the soft earth by the thief the night it had been stolen from the fountain.

In his haste the thief had left just a corner of the handkerchief sticking out of the dirt. What none of us had noticed, Rusty's keen eyes and nose discovered and his instinct told him to dig for it. In a moment he uncovered the torpedo and handkerchief and sniffed.

Just then he heard his mistress calling him. Rusty had been whistling for digging in the conservatory and now, with his tail between his legs, he seized the torpedo in his mouth and bolted for the door of the drawing room, for he had heard voices in the library. As he did so he dropped the handkerchief and the little propeller, loosened by his teeth, fell off.

Elaine entered the conservatory, still calling. Rusty was not there. He had reached the stairs, scurrying up to the attic, still holding the torpedo model in his mouth. He pushed open the attic door and ran in. Rusty's last refuge in time of trouble was back of a number of trunks, among which were two of almost the same size and appearance. Behind one of them he had hidden a miscellaneous collection of bones, pieces of biscuit and things dear to his heart. He dropped the torpedo among these treasures.

Del Mar, meanwhile, had followed Elaine through the hall and into the conservatory. As he entered he could see her stooping down to look through the palms for Rusty. She straightened up and went on out.

Del Mar followed. Beside the palm pot where Rusty had found the torpedo, he happened to see the old handkerchief soiled with dirt. Nearly by the little propeller. He picked them up.

"She has found it!" he exclaimed in wonder, following Elaine.

By this time Rusty had responded to Elaine's calls and came tearing downstairs again.

"Naughty Rusty," chided Elaine, tying the ribbon on him.

"So—you have found him at last?" remarked Del Mar looking quickly at Elaine to see if she would get a double meaning.

"Yes. He's had a fine time running away," she replied.

Del Mar was scarcely able to conceal his suspicion of her. Was she a clever actress, hiding her discovery, he wondered.

One day, shortly after these events, a taxicab drove up to the Dodge house and a very trim but not overdressed young lady was announced as "Miss Berthold."

"Miss Dodge?" she inquired as Jennings held open the portieres and she entered the library where Elaine and Aunt Josephine were. She handed Elaine a note and sat down, looking about demurely, while Elaine read.

"My dear Miss Dodge:

"The bearer, Miss Berthold, is an operative of mine. I would appreciate it if you would employ her in some capacity in your house, as I have reason to believe that certain foreign agents will soon make another attempt to find Kennedy's lost torpedo model."

"Sincerely,
"M. DEL MAR."

Elaine looked up from reading the note. Miss Berthold was good to look at and Elaine liked pretty girls about her.

"Jennings," she ordered, "call Marie."

To the butler and her maid, Elaine gave the most careful instructions regarding Miss Berthold. "She can help you finish the packing, first," she concluded.

Later in the day, Elaine had both Marie and Berthold carrying armfuls of her dresses from the closets in her room up to the attic, where the rest of her trunks were being packed. On one of the many trips Berthold came alone into the attic, her arms full of trunks, very much alike, open and nearly packed. She laid her armful of clothes on a chair nearby and pulled one of the trunks forward. On the floor lay the trays of both trunks already packed. Berthold began packing her burden in one trunk which was marked in big white letters, "E. Dodge."

Down in Elaine's room at the time Jennings entered. "The expressman for the trunks is here, Miss Elaine," he announced.

"Is he? I wonder whether they are all ready?" Elaine replied hurrying out of the room. "Tell him to wait."

The attic, Berthold was still at work, keeping her eyes open to execute the mission on which Del Mar had sent her.

Rusty, forgotten in the excitement by Jennings, had roamed at will through the house and seemed quite interested. For this was the trunk behind which he had his hiding place of treasures.

As Berthold started to move behind the trunk, Rusty could stand it no longer. He darted ahead of her into his hiding place. Among the dog biscuits and bones was the torpedo model which he had dug up from the palm pot in the conservatory. He seized it in his mouth and turned to carry it off.

There, in his path, was his enemy, the new girl. Quick as a flash, she saw what it was Rusty had, and grabbed at it.

"Get out!" she ordered, looking at her prize in triumph and turning it over and over in her hands.

At that moment she heard Elaine on the stairs. What should she do? She must hide it. She looked about. There was the tray, packed and lying on the floor near the trunk marked "E. Dodge." She thrust it hastily into the tray, pulling a garment over it.

"Nearly through?" panted Elaine.

"Yes, Miss Dodge."

"Then please tell the expressman to come up."

Berthold hesitated, chagrined. Yet there was nothing to do but obey. She looked at the trunk by the tray to fix it in her mind, then went downstairs.

As she left the room, Elaine lifted the tray into the trunk and tried to close the lid. But the tray was too high. She looked puzzled. On the floor was another tray almost identical.

"The wrong trunk," she smiled to herself, lifting the tray out and putting the other one in, while she placed the first tray with the concealed torpedo in the other, unmarked.

A moment later the expressman entered, with Berthold.

"You may take that one," indicated Elaine.

"Miss Dodge, here's something else to go in," said Berthold in desperation, picking up her dress.

"Never mind. Put it in the other trunk."

Berthold was baffled, but she managed to control herself. She must get word to Del Mar about that trunk marked "E. Dodge."

Later that afternoon, before a cheap restaurant, might have been seen our old friend who had posed as Bailey. He entered the restaurant and made his way to the first of a row of booths on one side.

"Hello," he nodded to a girl in the booth.

Berthold nodded back and he took his seat. She had begged an hour or two off on some pretext.

"Well, what luck?" asked Bailey.

"Did you get a clue?"

"I had the torpedo model in my hands," she replied, excitedly telling the story. "It is in a trunk marked 'E. Dodge.'"

A moment later Bailey and Berthold left the booth and went out of the restaurant. On the street the two emissaries of Del Mar stopped a moment to talk.

"All right, I'll telephone him," she said as they parted in opposite directions.

A heavily-heeled stranger followed the girl. She continued down the street until she came to a store with telephone booths. The bearded stranger followed still, into the next booth, but did not call a number. He had his ear to the wall.

He could hear her call Del Mar, and although he could not hear Del Mar's answers, she repeated enough for him to catch the drift. Finally, she came out, and the stranger, instead of following her further, took the other direction hurriedly.

Del Mar himself received the news with keen excitement. Quickly he gave instructions and prepared to leave his rooms.

A short time later his car pulled up before the La Costa and, in a long duster and cap, Del Mar jumped in, and was off.

Scarcely had his car swung up the avenue when, from an alleyway down the street from the hotel the chug-chug of a motor-cycle sounded. A bearded man, his face further hidden by a pair of goggles, ran out with his machine, climbed on and followed.

On out into the country Del Mar's car sped. At every turn the motor-cycle dropped back a bit, observed the turn, then crept up and took it, too. So they went for some time.

On the level of the Grand Central where the trains left for the Connecticut shore where Elaine's summer home was located, Bailey was now edging his way through the late crowd down the platform.

He paused before the baggage car just as one of the baggage motor trucks rolled up loaded high with trunks and bags. He stepped back as the men loaded the luggage on the car, watching carefully.

As they tossed on one trunk marked "E. Dodge," he turned with a subtle look and walked away. Finally he squirmed around to the other platform. No one was looking and he mounted the rear of the baggage car and opened the door.

There was the baggage man sitting by the side door, his back to Bailey. Bailey closed the door softly and squeezed behind a pile of trunks and bags.

Finally Del Mar reached a spot on the railroad where there were both a curve and a grade ahead. He stopped his car and got out.

Down the road the bearded and goggled motor-cyclist stopped just in time to avoid observation. To make sure, he drew a pocket field glass and leveled it ahead.

"Wait here," ordered Del Mar. "I'll call when I want you."

Back on the road the bearded cyclist could see Del Mar move down the track though he could not hear the directions. It was not necessary, however. He dragged his machine into the bushes, hid it, and hurried down the road on foot.

Del Mar's chauffeur was waiting idly at the wheel when suddenly the cold nose of a revolver was stuck under his chin.

"Not a word—and hands up—or

The train passed. From the baggage car came a trunk catapulted out by a strong arm. It hurtled through the air and landed with its own and the train's momentum.

Over it rolled in the bushes, then stopped—unbroken, for Elaine had had it designed to resist even the most violent baggage smash.

Del Mar ran to it. As the tail light of the train disappeared he turned in the direction from which he had come, placed his two hands to his mouth and shouted.

From the side of the road by Del Mar's car the bearded motor-cyclist had just emerged, buttoning the chauffeur's clothes and adjusting his goggles to his own face.

As he approached the car, he heard a shout. Quickly he tore off the black head which had been his disguise and tossed it into the grass. Then he drew the coat high up about his neck.

"All right!" he shouted back, starting along the road.

Together he and Del Mar managed to scramble up the embankment to the road and, one at each handle of the trunk, they carried it back to the car, piling it in the back.

The improvised chauffeur started to take his place at the wheel and Del Mar had his foot on the running board to get beside him, when the new unbearded stranger suddenly swung about and struck Del Mar full in the face. It sent him reeling back into the dust.

The engine of the car had been running and before Del Mar could recover consciousness, the stranger had shot the car ahead, leaving Del Mar prone in the roadway.

The train, with Bailey on it, had not gained much speed, yet it was a perilous undertaking to leap. Still, it was more so now to remain. The baggage man stirred. It was now a case of murder or a get-away.

Bailey jumped.

Del Mar was furious. "No," he swore, "it was that confounded gray friar again, I think. And he has the trunk, too!"

Speeding up the road the former masquerader and motor-cyclist stopped at last.

Eagerly he leaped out of Del Mar's car and dragged the trunk over the side regardless of the enamel.

It was the work of only a moment for him to break the lock with a pocket jimmy.

One after another he pulled out and shook the clothes until frocks and gowns and lingerie lay strewn all about.

But there was not a thing in the trunk that even remotely resembled the torpedo model.

The stranger scowled.

CHAPTER XXII.

Elaine, Aunt Josephine and I motored down to Dodge Hall from the city. Elaine's country house was on a fine estate near the Long Island Sound and after the long run we were glad to pull up before the big house and get out of the car. As we approached the door I happened to look down the road.

"Well, that's the country, all right," I exclaimed, pointing down the road. "Look."

Lumbering along was a huge, heavy hay rack on top of which perched a farmer chewing a straw. Following along after him was a dog of a peculiar shepherd breed which I did not recognize. Atop of the hay the old fellow had piled a trunk and a basket.

To our surprise the hay rack stopped before the house. "Miss Dodge?" drawled the farmer nasally.

"Why, what do you suppose he can want?" asked Elaine moving out toward the wagon while we followed. "Yes."

"Here's a trunk, Miss Dodge, with your name on it," he went on dragging it down. "I found it down by the railroad track."

It was the trunk marked "E. Dodge" which had been thrown off the train, taken by Del Mar and rifled by the motor-cyclist.

"How do you suppose it ever got here?" cried Elaine in wonder.

"Must have fallen off the train," I suggested. "You might have collected the insurance under this new baggage law!"

"Jennings," called Elaine. "Get Patrick and carry the trunk in."

Together the butler and the gardener dragged it off.

"Thank you," said Elaine, endeavoring to pay the farmer.

"No, no, Miss," he demurred as he clucked to his horses.

We waved to the old fellow. As he started to drive away, he reached down into the basket and drew out some yellow harvest apples. One at a time he tossed them to us as he lumbered off.

"Truly rural," remarked a voice behind us.

It was Del Mar, all tugged up and carrying a magazine in his hand.

We chatted a moment, then Elaine started to go into the house with Aunt Josephine. With Del Mar I followed.

As she went Elaine took a bite of the apple. To her surprise it separated neatly into two hollow halves. She looked inside. There was a note. Carefully she unfolded it and read. Like the others, it was not written but printed in pencil:

"Be careful to unpack all your trunks yourself. Destroy this note. A Friend."

What did these mysterious warnings mean, she asked herself in amazement. Somehow so far they had worked out all right. She tore up the note and threw the pieces away.

Del Mar and I stopped for a moment to talk. I did not notice that he was not listening to me, but was surreptitiously watching Elaine.

Elaine went into the house and



Lieutenant Woodward at once recognized the Professor

"I'll let the moonlight through you," growled out a harsh voice.

Nevertheless, the chauffeur managed to lurch out of the car and the bearded stranger, whose revolver it was, found that he would have to shoot. Del Mar was not far enough away to risk it.

The chauffeur flung himself on him, and they struggled fiercely, rolling over and over in the dust of the road.

But the bearded stranger had a grip of steel and managed to get his fingers about the chauffeur's throat as an added insurance against a cry for help.

He choked him literally into insensibility. Then, with a strength that he did not seem to possess, he picked up the limp, blue-faced body and carried it off the road and around the car.

In the baggage car, the baggage man was smoking a surreptitious pipe of powerful tobacco between stations and contemplating the scenery thoughtfully through the open door.</

The New Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL
AND A
MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

we followed. Del Mar, however, dropped just a bit behind and, as he came to the place where Elaine had thrown the pieces of paper, dropped his magazine. He stooped to pick it up and gathered the pieces, then rejoined us.

"I hope you'll excuse me," said Elaine brightly. "We've just arrived and I haven't a thing unpacked."

Del Mar bowed and Elaine left us. Aunt Josephine followed shortly. Del Mar and I sat down at a table. As he talked he placed the magazine in his lap beneath the table, on his knees. I could not see, but he was in reality secretly putting together the torn note which the farmer had thrown to Elaine.

Finally he managed to fit all the pieces. A glance down was enough. But his face betrayed nothing. Still under the table, he swept the pieces into his pocket and rose.

"I'll drop in when you are more settled," he excused himself, strolling leisurely out again.

Up in the bedroom Elaine's maid, Marie, had been unpacking.

"Well, what do you know about that?" she exclaimed as Jennings and Patrick came dragging in the banged up trunk.

"Very queer," remarked Jennings, detailing the little he had seen, while Patrick left.

The entrance of Elaine put an end to the interesting gossip and Marie started to open the trunk.

"No, Marie," said Elaine. "I'll unpack them myself. You can put the things away later. You and Jennings may go."

Quickly she took the things out of the battered trunk. Then she started on the other trunk which was like it but not marked. She threw out a couple of garments, then paused, startled.

There was the lost torpedo—where Berthold had stuck it in her haste! Elaine picked it up and looked at it in wonder as it recalled all those last days before Kennedy was lost. For the moment she did not know quite what to make of it. What should she do?

Finally she decided to look it up in the bureau drawer and tell me. Not only did she look the drawer but, as she left her room, she took the key of the door from the lock inside and locked it outside.

Del Mar did not go far from the house, however. He scarcely reached the edge of the grounds where he was sure he was not observed when he placed his fingers to his lips and whistled. An instant later two of his men appeared from behind a hedge.

"You must get into her room," he ordered. "That torpedo is in her luggage somewhere, after all." They bowed and disappeared again into the shrubbery while Del Mar turned and retraced his steps to the house.

In the rear of the house the two emissaries of Del Mar stole out of the shelter of some bushes and stood for a moment looking. Elaine's windows were high above them, too high to reach. There seemed to be no way to get to them and there was no ladder in sight.

"We'll have to use the Dutch houseman's method," decided one. Together they went around the house toward the laundry. It was only a few minutes later that they returned. No one was about. Quickly one of them took off his coat. Around his waist he had wound a coil of rope. Deftly he began to climb a tree whose upper branches fell over the roof. Cat-like he made his way out along a branch and managed to reach the roof.

He made his way along the ridge pole to a chimney which was directly back of and in line with Elaine's windows. Then he uncoiled the rope and made one end fast to the chimney. Letting the other end fall free down the roof, he carefully lowered himself over the edge. Thus it was not difficult to get into Elaine's room by stepping on the window sill and going through the open window.

The man began a rapid search of the room, turning up and pawing everything that Elaine had unpacked. Then he began on the little writing desk, the dresser and the bureau drawers. A subtle smile flashed over his face as he came to one drawer that was locked. He pulled a section of jimmy from his coat and forced it open.

There lay the precious torpedo. The man clutched it with a look of exultation. Without another glance at the room he rushed to the window, seized the rope and pulled himself to the roof, going as he had come.

It did not take me long to unpack the few things I had brought and I was soon back again in the living room, where Aunt Josephine joined me in a few minutes.

Just as Elaine came hurriedly down the stairway and started toward me, Del Mar entered from the porch. She stopped. Del Mar watched her closely. Had she found anything? He was sure of it.

Her hesitation was only for a moment, however. "Walter," she said, "may I speak to you a moment? Excuse us, please."

Aunt Josephine went out toward the back of the house to see how the servants were getting on, while I followed Elaine upstairs. Del Mar with a bow seated himself and opened his magazine. No sooner had we gone, however, than he laid it down and cautiously followed us.

Elaine was evidently very much excited as she entered her dimly lit room and closed the door. "Walter," she cried, "I've found the torpedo!"

We looked about at the general disorder. "Why," she exclaimed nervously, "someone has been here—and I locked the door, too."

She almost ran over to her bureau drawer. It had been jimmied open in the few minutes while she was downstairs. The torpedo was gone. We looked at each other, aghast.

Behind us, however, we did not see the keen and watchful eyes of Del Mar, opening the door and peering in. As he saw us, he closed the door softly, went down stairs and out of the house.

Perhaps half a mile down the road, the farmer abandoned his hay rack and now, followed by his peculiar dog, walked back. He stopped at a point in the road where he could see the Dodge house in the distance, sat on the rail fence and lighted a blackened corn-cob pipe.

There he sat for some time apparently engrossed in his own thoughts about the weather, the dog lying at his feet. Now and then he looked fixedly toward Dodge Hall.

Suddenly his vigilant attention seemed to be riveted on the house. He drew a field glass from his pocket and leveled it. Sure enough, there was a man coming out of a window, pulling himself up to the roof by a rope and going across the roof tree. He lowered the glasses quickly and climbed off the fence with a hitherto unwonted energy.

"Come, Searchlight," he called to the dog, as together they moved off quickly in the direction he had been looking.

Del Mar's men were coming through the hedge that surrounded the Dodge estate just as the farmer and his dog stepped out in front of them from behind a thicket.

"Just a minute," he called. "I want to speak to you."

He enforced his words with a vicious looking gun. It was two to one and they clogged with him. Before he could shoot, they had knocked the gun out of his hand. Then they tried to break away and run.

But the farmer seized one of them and held him. Meanwhile the dog developed traits all his own. He ran in and out between the legs of the other man until he threw him. There he stood, over him. The man attempted to rise. Again the dog threw him and kept him down. He was a trained Belgian sheep hound, a splendid police dog.

"Confound the brute," growled the man, reaching for his gun. As he drew it, the dog seized his wrist and with a cry the man dropped the gun. That, too, was part of the dog's training.

While the farmer and the other man struggled on the ground, the torpedo worked its way half from the man's pocket. The farmer seized it. The man fell back, limp, and the farmer, with the torpedo in one hand, grasped at the gun on the ground and straightened up.

He had no sooner risen than the man was at him again. His unconsciousness had been merely feigned. The struggle was renewed.

At that point, the hedge down the road parted and Del Mar stepped out. A glance should him what was going on. He drew gun and ran swiftly toward the combatants. As Del Mar approached, his man succeeded in knocking the torpedo from the farmer's hand. There it lay, several feet away. There seemed to be no chance for either man to get it.

Quickly the farmer bent his wrist, aiming the gun deliberately at the precious torpedo. As fast as he could he pulled the trigger. Five of the six shots penetrated the little model.

So surprised was his antagonist that the farmer was able to knock him out with the butt of his gun. He broke away and fled, whistling on a police whistle for the dog just as Del Mar ran up. A couple of shots from Del Mar flew wild as the farmer and his dog disappeared.

Del Mar stopped and picked up the model. It had been shot into an unrecognizable mass of scrap. In a fury, Del Mar dashed it on the ground, cursing his men as he did so.

Elaine had asked me to drive with her, and as a ride through the country and back to the shore road from drawers. A subtle smile flashed over his face as he came to one drawer that was locked. He pulled a section of jimmy from his coat and forced it open.

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approached the two men who had been mining the bridge, he whistled sharply. They answered and hurried to meet him.

"Just got a heliograph," he panted. "The Dodge girl must have picked up one of the messages that came from below. She's coming over the hill now in a car. We've got to blow up the bridge as she crosses."

The men were hurrying now toward the bridge which they had mined. Not a moment was to be lost, for already they could see us coming over the crest of the hill.

In a few seconds they reached the hidden plunger firing box which had been arranged to explode the charge under the bridge. There they crouched in the brush ready to press the plunger the moment our car touched the planking.

One of the men crept out a little nearer the road. "They're coming!" he called back, dropping down again. "Get ready!"

Del Mar's emissaries had not reckoned, however, that anyone else might be about to whom the heliograph was an open book.

But, further over on the hill, hiding among the trees, the old farmer and his dog were sitting quietly. The old man was sweeping the sound with his glasses, as if he expected to see something any moment.

To his surprise, however, he caught a flash of the heliograph from the land. Quickly he turned and jotted down the signals. As he did so, he seemed greatly excited, for the message read:

"Dodge girl has message from below. Coming in car. Blow up first bridge she crosses."

Quickly he turned his glasses down the road. There he could see our car approaching. He put up his glasses and hurried down the hill toward the bridge. Then he broke into a run, the dog scouting ahead.

We were going along the road nicely now, coasting down the hill. As we approached the bridge, Elaine slowed up a bit, crossed for the planking was loose.

Just then the farmer who had been running down the hill saw us. "Stop!" he shouted.

But we did not hear. He ran after us, but the chase was hopeless. He stopped, in despair.

With a gesture of vexation he took a step or two mechanically off the road.

Elaine and I were coming fast to the bridge now.

In their hiding place, Del Mar's men were watching breathlessly. The leader was just about to press the plunger when all of a sudden a branch in the thicket beside him cracked. There stood the farmer and his dog!

Instantly the farmer seemed to take in the situation. With a cry he threw himself at the man who had the plunger. Another man leaped at the farmer. The dog settled him. The others piled in and a terrific struggle followed. It was all so rapid that, to all, seconds seemed like hours.

We were just starting to cross the bridge.

One of the men broke away and crawled toward the plunger box.

Our car was now in the middle of the bridge.

Over and over rolled the men, the dog doing his best to help his master. The man who had broken away reached toward the plunger.

With a shout he pushed it down.

Our car had just cleared the bridge when we were startled by a terrific roar behind us. It was as though a thousand tires had blown.

At that instant the old farmer was shot automatically and we looked back.

The whole bridge had been blown up. A second before we had been in the middle of it.

As the explosion came, the men who had been struggling in the thicket, paused, startled, and stared out. At that instant the old farmer was shot automatically and we looked back.

Along the road to the bridge he ran, two of the men after him.

"Come back," growled the leader. "Let him go. Do you want us all to get caught?"

As the farmer ran up to the bridge, he saw it in ruins. But down the road he could see Elaine and myself, sitting in the car, staring at the peril which we had so narrowly escaped. His face lit up as he fled in great joy as a few moments before it had showed despair.

"What can that have been?" asked Elaine, starting to get out of the car. "What caused it?"

"I don't know," I returned, taking her arm firmly. "But enough has happened today. If it was intended for us, we'd better not stop. Someone might take a shot at us. Come. We have the car. We can get out before anyone does anything more. Let's do it. Things are going on about us of which we know nothing. The safest thing is to get away."

Elaine looked at the bridge in ruins and shuddered. It was the closest we could have been to death and have escaped. Then she turned to the wheel quickly and the little car fairly jumped ahead.

"Oh, if Craig were only here," she murmured. "He would know what to do."

As we disappeared over the crest of the next hill, safe, the old farmer and his dog looked hard at us. The silence after the explosion was ominous.

He glanced about. No one was pursuing him. That seemed ominous, too. But if they did pursue he was prepared to elude them. They must never recognize the old farmer. As he turned, he deliberately

pulled off his beard, then plunged again into the woods and was lost.

"You remember Lieutenant Woodward the inventor of trodite?" I asked Elaine one day after I had been out for a ride through the country.

"Very well indeed," she nodded with a look of wistfulness as the mention of his name recalled Kennedy.

"Why?"

"He's stationed at Fort Dale, not very far from here, at the entrance of the sound," I answered.

"Then let's have him over at my garden party tonight," she exclaimed, sitting down and writing.

"Dear Lieutenant: 'I have just learned that you are stationed at Fort Dale and would like to have you meet some of my friends at a little garden party I am holding tomorrow.'"

"Sincerely, ELAINE DODGE."

Thus it was that a few hours afterward, in the officers' quarters at the Fort, an orderly entered with the mail and handed a letter to Lieutenant Woodward.

He opened it and read the invitation with pleasure. He had scarcely finished reading and was hastening to write a reply when the orderly entered again and saluted.

"A Professor Arnold to see you, Lieutenant," he announced.

"Professor Arnold?" repeated Woodward. "I don't know any Professor Arnold. Well, show him in, anyway."

The orderly ushered in a well dressed man with a dark, heavy beard and large, horn spectacles. Woodward eyed him cautiously and a bit suspiciously, as the stranger seated himself and made a few remarks.

The moment the orderly left the room, however, the professor lowered his voice to a whisper. Woodward listened in amazement, looked at him more closely, then laughed and shook hands cordially.

The professor leaned over again. Whatever it was that he said, it made a great impression on the lieutenant.

"You know this fellow Del Mar?" asked Professor Arnold finally.

"No," replied Woodward. "Well, he's hanging around Miss Dodge all the time," went on Arnold. "There's something queer about his presence here at this time."

"I've an invitation to a garden party at her house tonight," remarked Woodward.

"Accept," urged the professor. "An invitation to a garden party is a sure sign that you are bringing a friend."

Woodward resumed writing and when he had finished handed the note to the stranger, who read:

"Dear Miss Dodge: 'I shall be charmed to be with you tonight and with your permission will bring my friend, Professor Arnold.'"

"Truly yours, EDWARD WOODWARD."

"Good," nodded the professor, handing the note back.

Woodward summoned an orderly. "See that this delivered at Dodge Hall to Miss Dodge herself as soon as possible," he directed, as the orderly took the note and saluted.

Elaine, Aunt Josephine and I were in the garden when Lieut. Woodward's orderly rode up and delivered the letter.

Elaine opened it and read. "That's all right," she thanked the orderly. "Oh, Walter, he's coming to the garden party, and is going to bring a friend of his, a Professor Arnold."

We chatted a few moments about the party.

Del Mar made his way cautiously along the bank of a little river at the mouth of which he had left a boat.

Quite evidently he was worried and he was eager to see whether any leak had occurred in the organization which, as secret foreign agent, he had so carefully built up in America.

As he skirted the shore of the river, he came to a falls. Here he moved even more cautiously than before, looking about to make certain that no one had followed him.

It was a beautiful sheet of water that tumbled with a roar over the ledge of rock, then raced away swiftly to the sea in a cloud of spray.

Assured that he was alone, he approached a crevice in the rocks, near the falls. With another hasty look about, he reached in and pulled a lever.

Instantly a most marvelous change took place, incredible almost beyond belief. The volume of water that came over the falls actually and rapidly decreased until it almost stopped, dripping slowly in a thin veil. There was the entrance of a cave—literally hidden behind the falls!

Del Mar walked in. Inside was the entrance to another, inner cave, higher up in the sheer stone of the wall that the waters had eroded.

From the floor to this entrance led a ladder. Del Mar climbed it, then stopped just inside the entrance to the inner cave. For a moment he paused. Then he pressed another lever. Almost immediately the thin trickle of water grew until at last the roaring falls completely covered the cave entrance. It was a clever concealment, contrived by damming the river above and arranging a new outlet controlled by flood gates.

In there Del Mar stood, in the inner cave. A man sat at a table, a curious gear fastened over his head and covering his ears. Before him was a huge apparatus from which flared a big bluish-green spark, snapping and crackling above the thunder of the waters. From the apparatus ran wires apparently up through cables

that penetrated the rocky roof of the cavern and the river above.

It was Del Mar's secret wireless station, close to the hidden submarine harbor which had been established beneath the innocent rocks of the promontory up the coast. Far overhead, on the cliff over the falls, were the antennae of the wireless.

"How is she working?" asked Del Mar.

"Pretty well," answered the man. "No interference?" queried Del Mar, adjusting the apparatus.

The man shook his head in the negative.

"We must get a quenched spark apparatus," went on Del Mar, pleased that nothing was wrong here. "This rotary gap affair is out of date. By the way, I want you to be ready to send a message, to be relayed across to our people. I've got to consult the board below in the harbor first, however. I'll send a messenger to you."

"Very well, sir," returned the man, saluting as Del Mar went out.

Out at Fort Dale, Lieutenant Woodward was still entertaining his new friend, Professor Arnold, and had introduced him to Colonel Swift, the commanding officer at the fort.

They were discussing the strange events of the early morning, when an orderly entered, saluted Colonel Swift and handed him a telegram. The Colonel tore it open and read it, his face growing grave. Then he handed it to Woodward, who read:

Washington, D. C.

Radio station using wave length in your vicinity. Investigate and report.

BRANDON, Radio Bureau.

Professor Arnold shook his head slowly as he handed the telegram back. "There's a wireless apparatus of my own on my yacht," he remarked slowly. "I have an instrument there which I think can help you greatly. Let's see what we can do."

"All right," nodded Colonel Swift to Woodward. "Try."

The two went out and a few minutes later, on the shore, jumped into Arnold's fast little motor boat and sped out across the water until they swung around alongside the trim yacht which Arnold was using.

It was a compact and comfortable little craft with lines that indicated both gracefulness and speed. On one of the masts, as they approached, Woodward noticed the wireless aerial. They climbed up the ladder, over the side and made their way directly to the wireless room, where Arnold sat down and at once began to adjust the apparatus.

Woodward seemed keenly interested in inspecting the plant which was of a curious type, and not exactly like any that he had seen before.

Woodward watched him keenly, following his explanation carefully, as Arnold concluded.

"You might call it a radio detector," he added.

With the high resistance receiving apparatus over his head, Arnold was listening to the wireless signals that came over his "radio detector" on the yacht, moving the slider back and forth on a sort of tuning coil, as he listened. Woodward stood close beside him.

"As you know," Arnold remarked, "by the use of an aerial, messages may be easily received from any number of stations. Laws, rules, and regulations may be adopted by the government to shut out interlopers and to plug busybody ears, but the greater part of whatever is transmitted by the ether waves can be snatched down by this wireless detective of mine. Here I can sit in my wireless room with this phone clamped over my head drinking in news, plucking the secrets of others from the sky—in other words, this is eavesdropping by a wireless wiretapper."

"Are you getting anything now?" asked Woodward.

Arnold nodded, as he seized a pencil and started to write. The lieutenant bent forward in tense interest. Finally Arnold read what he had written and with a peculiar quiet smile handed it over.

Woodward read. It was a senseless jumble of dots and dashes of the Morse code but, although he was familiar with the code, he could make nothing out of it.

"It's the Morse code all right," he said, handing it back with a puzzled look, "but it doesn't make any sense."

Arnold smiled again, took the paper and without a word wrote on it some more. Then he handed it back to Woodward. "An old trick," he said. "Reverse the dots and dashes and see what you get."

Woodward looked at it, as Arnold had reversed it and his face lighted up.

"Harbor successfully mined," he quoted in surprise and continued with the rest of the message which was of an astonishing character.

"I show you another thing about this radio detective of mine," went on Arnold energetically. "It's not only a wave length measurer, but by a process of my own I can determine the sending and the receiving points of a message."

He attached another, smaller machine to the wireless detector. In the face was a moving dial which swung over a dial marked off in miles from one upward. As Arnold adjusted the new detector, the hand looked eagerly. It did not move far, but came to rest above the figure "2."

"Not so very far away, you see,"

Lieutenant, remarked Arnold, pointing to the dial face.

"We'd better get back right away," said Arnold, leading the way to the ladder over the side of the yacht, and calling to the sailor who had managed the little motor boat to follow him.

Quickly they skimmed across to the shore. "I think we'd better send to the Fort at once," considered Arnold as they landed. "We shall need re-inforcements before we get through."

Woodward nodded and Arnold hastily wrote a note on a rather large scrap of paper which he happened to have in his pocket.

"Take this to Colonel Swift at Fort Dale," he directed the sailor. "And hurry!"

The sailor loped off, half on a run, as Arnold and Woodward left down the shore, proceeding carefully.

At top speed, Arnold's sailor made his way to Fort Dale and was directed by the sentry to Colonel Swift, who was standing before the headquarters with several officers.

"A message from Lieutenant Woodward and Professor Arnold," he announced, approaching the commanding officer and handing him the note. Colonel Swift tore it open and read.

"Send ordinance to Five Oaks. ARNOLD."

"You just left them?" queried the Colonel.

"Yes, sir," replied the sailor. "We came shore in his boat. I don't know exactly where they went, but I know the direction and we can

catch up with them easily if we hurry, sir."

The Colonel handed the note quickly to a cavalry officer beside him who read it, saluted at the orders that followed, turned and strode off, hastily stuffing the paper in his belt, as the sailor went, too.

It was within half an hour of the time when some of the guests might be expected to arrive. Elaine had insisted that I should remain to lunch, and so, after that meal was over, and the ladies had donned their gala costumes, we had betaken ourselves to a shady spot overlooking the big lawn, there to while away the time with cigarettes and light chatter.

Elaine could not sit still. Like a piece of quicksilver, she was here, there and everywhere, every few minutes consulting the little jeweled watch at her wrist.

Suddenly, she exclaimed, "It's four o'clock! Here, Walter, come and sit by Aunt Josephine. You mustn't look—I'm going to put my hands over your eyes."

As we sat there, our vision obscured by Elaine's cool hands, footsteps could be heard approaching, and we could not but have noticed in a few paces of where we sat.

"You can look now," said Elaine. "As she withdrew her hands, there before us stood Craig Kennedy, stout, robust and merry as a few friend, Lieutenant Woodward a few paces to the rear."

"Craig!" we gasped, as we flung ourselves upon him, and overwhelmed him with hearty handshakes and questions innumerable. Soon, the erectness over, and the first embarrassment of his return from the beach having subsided, he sat at Elaine's feet, her hands in his, and told us the story of his present of Del Mar, the moving of his plane and, finally, the events that led up to his depth at the hands of an outraged government.

There we were, then, m.

SUMMER DRESSES

Lady Duff-Gordon Describes the Newest Stripes and Furbelows

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.



An Example of the Smart Lingerie Robe Being Prepared for Mid-summer Wear.



A Three-Piece Creation Admirably Reproduced in Light Linen or Silk, with Dark Satin Waistcoat.



Gown Showing the Bouffant Effect and Combination of Colors That Are Favored This Season.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

THREE notes dominate Summer gowns of the smarter sort. They are bouffant. They are ornate. Stripes and contrasts persist in their construction.

The largest picture on this page presents a typical smart frock of the Summer of 1916. It has, you will observe, the three distinguishing features I have cited—bouffancy, embellishment and stripes. The model can be reproduced in any dark color preferred, with alternating stripes of white or of lighter shade of the dark hue. The material may be substantial voile, gracefully clinging Georgette crepe or delicate batiste.

The wide skirt has a three-quarter length tunic of the same material. Variety is given by horizontal bands and narrow side panels of the reversed stripes. The sleeves are of silk in the solid dark color present in the stripe.

A girdle loosely crossed in front shows the colors of the motif of the gown. This effect may be secured by lining the dark colored silk with silk corresponding to the paler color of the scheme or by securing the useful reversible silk, the silk that

has its own lining. The hanging ends of the girdle are fringed.

The bodice turns back in long revers of white net finished with scanty gathered lace on one side and a cascade of it on the other. The front is filled in with full, gathered fine net. The edges of the silk sleeve are finished by narrow turned back cuffs. Under these are closer sleeves of lace half fitting at the wrists.

The picture at the bottom of the page is a model that will be effective in white or light colored linen, faille or taffeta. The full skirt is rendered more bouffant by the wide flounces of its garniture. A smart new touch is given by a tight-fitting waistcoat of dark satin, chosen according to the taste of the wearer. The sleeves are of elbow length.

The third model here reproduced is the simplest yet. It shows to what amount of ornamentation a lingerie gown is susceptible. The simple white gown with a blue sash will look frumpy this season.

If you have one, adorn it with fresh wide embroidered flounces and introduce fullness into the bodice. Note the large buckle that emphasizes the wide, soft girdle.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 16, 1916

STUDEBAKER FIRST TO ENTER YOSEMITE

Hart Weaver Finds Secret Path
Into Valley, Thus Out-
Generalling Rivals

Out-generalling a score of competitive cars stationed at the Wawona, Coulterville and Big Oak Flat roads leading into the Yosemite valley, a Studebaker "six," driven by Hart Weaver of San Francisco, reached the Sentinel Hotel recently after one of the most remarkable automobile drives that have ever been recorded since strenuous stunts became an important factor in promoting the modern motor car. The Studebaker was checked in by Charles C. Bull, chief park ranger, who yesterday telegraphed to the writer telling of the successful trip.

Successfully eluding every machine that has been "laying low" for many weeks, waiting for an opportunity "to make a dash into the valley," Weaver drove his car from this city to the Sentinel Hotel in 40½ hours; and in checking in at the hotel on April 10, the feat marked a proper anniversary celebration of a similar feat just one year ago, when on the same date a Studebaker car was the first to penetrate into the world famed national park.

Weaver was accompanied on his daring excursion by Arthur C. Pillsbury, Mrs. Pillsbury and Joseph R. Hickey, former secretary to the San Francisco Playground Commission. The remarkable success of the expedition is undoubtedly due to three very important factors—first, Weaver's skill in handling his car over roads of all descriptions; second, getting 100 per cent efficiency out of his machine, despite the various obstacles one naturally encounters on a journey of this kind at this time of the year; and, third, to the fact that Pillsbury knows every foot of ground and the geography of the Yosemite valley and big stretches of territory surrounding the park.

That these facts must be the case are proved by the additional fact that for many weeks cars of all descriptions have been waiting "for conditions to get right for a dash into the park" to the various points of entrance mentioned. In contrast to this is the fact that the Weaver-Pillsbury party left San Francisco last Sunday morning, April 9, on the 7 o'clock boat, and arrived before midnight on Monday at the Sentinel Hotel.

Just how the motorists in the Studebaker "six" got into the valley is more or less of a mystery and may remain so, according to Chester N. Weaver, local distributor of the Studebaker cars and father of Hart Weaver. All the elder Weaver will admit is that the Studebaker party hit out from Merced in a roundabout way, following river beds, logging roads, old trails and over railroad bridges, and that the car made every foot of the journey from San Francisco to the Sentinel Hotel under its own power.

During Monday night Chester Weaver had a half-dozen telephone messages from various sources advising him of the progress of the Studebaker, the final and happy news reaching him just before midnight. Weaver was advised over the long-distance phone that the motorists had encountered a heavy snowstorm and a blinding rainstorm during Monday, that neither of these materially deterred the progress of the car, but made the journey a very trying one to the passengers. The fact that in the party was Mrs. Pillsbury, probably establishes a new record in the sense that never before has a woman participated in a record run of this kind in the West. Getting the first car into the Yosemite valley ordinarily calls for such fortitude and so much of the strenuous that very few members of the sterner sex are willing to tackle it despite a natural love of adventure.

In successfully piloting the first automobile into the Yosemite National Park this season, the Chester N. Weaver Company has established its title to the silver cup that has been put up by the Desmond Commission; also, it is quite certain the Hart Weaver will see to it that before he leaves the valley he will annex the silver cup that has been put up by Camp Curry, also in the valley.

According to Chester N. Weaver, Hart Weaver, Pillsbury, Mrs. Pillsbury and Hickey will return to San Francisco on Thursday of this week. Pillsbury is bringing back with him as trophies of the remarkable expedition a series of photographs, which it is the intention of the Chester N.

Mounted Guards At Overland Plant

Army Of Night Watchmen Used
To Carefully Watch Big
Factory

Among the curiosities of the automobile industry are the three horses used in patrolling the grounds of The Willys-Overland automobile plant at night. These are the only horses ever seen about the great plant.

The 16,000 employees of The Willys-Overland Company who travel to and from the automobile factory every day utilize about every known means of transportation that the city affords. Trolley cars, automobiles, bicycles and jitney busses all carry their quota of passengers to the plant but even in this maze of power driven vehicles the horse is seldom if ever seen.

But after the whistle blows at night and the army of day workers have departed for home the three horses make their appearance entering the grounds along a footpath at the rear of the factory. They are the mounts of the Overland night watchmen, who keep in touch with forty-five other men stationed around the freight yards and factory buildings. Throughout the night they police the great Overland property and it is said to be next to impossible to get through their sentry lines without being challenged.

This system of protection is imperative owing to the huge quantities of material that come into the plant at all hours of the night. The dock-

age facilities for taking care of inbound freight extend over a distance of 4,900 feet.

Some idea of the volume and value of freight received at the Overland can be gained from the fact that during the year 1915 the company paid out over \$800,000 for freight charges on inbound shipments alone.

There are seven and three-quarter miles of railroad tracks on the Overland property and over three miles of storage tracks built outside of the plant proper. As the automobiles are made ready for shipment they are run out onto any one of a number of loading platforms, housed in the freight cars that are waiting for them, and started on their way toward the main lines that carry them to all parts of the world. The loading platforms for outgoing shipments, if joined together and extended in a straight line, would make a runway 6,000 feet long.

Looming up in the center of the railroad yards is a watch tower that overlooks the entire system of tracks. From this point of vantage one night watchman can detect and suspicious characters who may be lurking around and by signalling to his mounted assistants have a guard on the spot almost immediately.

Before the day workers start operation in the morning these watchmen disappear and the last seen of the three "night riders" is when they leave the factory grounds through the little gateway at the rear.

Studebaker Enters Commercial Car Field

Announcement made of the new one-ton and half-ton Studebaker commercial cars is accompanied by the information that the Studebaker Corporation will produce 10,000 of these vehicles during 1916, thus taking a place among the largest builders in the industry of trucks of like capacities.

Three models of the half-ton carrying capacity are announced, and the same number of the one-ton capacity. The half-ton models include the panel delivery car, open express car station and baggage wagon. One-ton trucks include the open express type, stake body type, and sixteen-passenger bus type. Quantity production is the rule at the factory.

Although the Studebaker Corporation has been building commercial cars of half-ton capacity for several years, it has never attempted production on as large a scale as is planned for 1916.

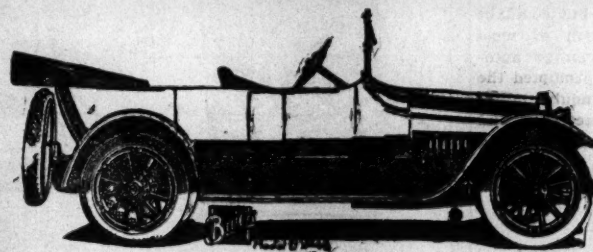
One of the features of the new models is that they are equipped with electric starter, electric lights, speedometer and other high class features.

Considerable attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of drivers. Everything necessary for the operation of the trucks is within easy reach of the operator and arranged in simple fashion.

JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS

6 CYLINDERS



TAELS 2,350.00

On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

Corner Soochow and Yuenmingyuen Roads.

Model
75



Model 75 Touring Car Tls. 1,750
Roadster 1,700

More For the Price

So great is the yearly production of Overlands, that every operation is standardized to the highest point of efficiency.

In this new model light Overland this means a greater worth than you can secure elsewhere at anywhere near the price.

It assures you a completely equipped car with every modern improvement.

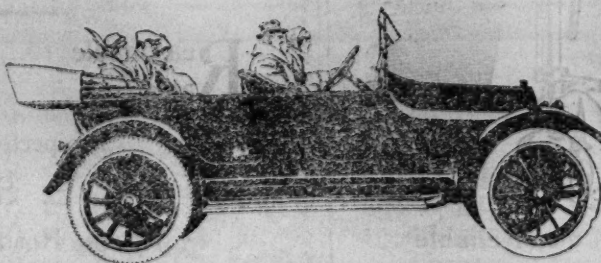
Comfortable to ride in; luxurious in appearance, yet not costly to run.

It is an ideal car for every business and social purpose.

We are showing this model now.

Low in price—light in weight—
economical to run—electric starter
—electric lights—complete equip-
ment—powerful, flexible on bloc
engine—easy riding cantilever rear
springs—deep, soft upholstery—
every convenience and advantage.

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THE FIVE-FINGER GRIP OF SAFETY

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SAFETY
TREAD
TYRES

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Obtainable at all Garages, or from the

Selling Agents

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.

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2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Telephone No. 3809.

SAVE ONE-HALF OF YOUR TIRE EXPENSE

Auto Experts Tell How It Can
Be Done—Proper In-
flation Important

Every automobile that goes into service of any kind in the highways of the world begins to wear out tires. The yearly tire bill paid by motorists is approximately \$2,000,000,000. In former years the more costly item of automobile upkeep was tire expense. Such improvements have been made in this giant accessory field, however, that the tire of the present day gives an added measure of service that is fully in keeping with the advances made by the motor car itself.

Figures recently compiled by an authoritative expert brought the world of motoring face to face with the assertion that one-half of the American annual tire bill could be saved. With the season of most work ahead for the average automobile, this condition prompted the Star-Bulletin to make inquiry in the proper quarters for exact data, and this has been forthcoming during the last two weeks from the technical authorities of practically all the big tire manufacturers.

Weight Chief Factor

With one accord, the answer of the technical experts emphasizes heavily that the weight on the tire is the chief factor in determining its proper inflation pressure—that is, the motorist who wishes to economize at all must take into consideration the load his car is carrying on each long trip and inflate accordingly, rather than maintain a more or less careless watch to observe that the tires are not flat to a degree.

That this watch for proper inflation is worth while is pointed out by the fact that one trip with a capacity load of passengers—a weight that will cause a flattening of tires that would not give way in ordinary city driving with two or three passengers—may cost the car owner as much as \$100 or more, for such a drive has ready possibilities of so misusing the tire equipment that it will soon go to pieces altogether thereafter.

In order to best impress among motorists the urgency at this time of proper inflation, technical views were requested on the following questions: **Four Questions Asked**

What is the proper inflation pressure for the various tire sizes?

What is the load per tire recommended and the proper pressure of tires under these loads?

Should the tires be carried at less pressure for a long drive on a hot day than is recommended for the tire on a cold day? That is, is the increase in pressure caused by increase in temperature sufficient to be taken into account in determining the inflation pressure?

Are the tire gauges that the car owner has to use in different garages sufficiently accurate to be relied upon? What precautions should the owner take to be sure he is getting the desired inflation.

Glad to Respond

Tire manufacturers have responded willingly in answering these questions, and they are almost a unit in their appreciation of the opportunity to assist in the dispensing of the tire inflation gospel.

True enough, there is a convenient rule-of-thumb method by which the inflation pressure can be determined with fair accuracy for any tire under ordinary loads. This method is one that is more widely known than observed. It is as follows:

Pump the tires to 20 pounds for each inch of cross-sectional diameter. That is, four-inch tire, 80 pounds, and so on.

While this is a good general rule, it can not be relied upon to give sufficient inflation, on the one hand, when heavy loads are carried, nor sufficient easy riding, on the other hand, when the car is overtired or the weight per tire is considerably under the normal.

Depends Upon Deflection

The pressure to which a tire should be inflated depends upon the maximum allowable deflection of the tire under load—that is, the degree to which it flattens out at its point of contact with the ground. This deflection varies directly as the load carried and inversely as the pressure within the tire—that is, the greater the load, the greater the deflection with the same pressure, and the greater the pressure, the less the deflection with the same load.

Consequently, within limits, it is possible to make up for increased load, and leaving to the owner to this is the basis upon which most of the tire inflation tables are written. For certain specified loads a given tire must have a certain specified pressure.

Instead of determining by tests the proper inflation on a given load, and leaving to the owner to determine the load on the tire for himself, and then find from the table

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS.
WATCHING 2 HARD BOILED EGGS
TRY TO HAVE AN OLD
WEDDING PRESENT
ENGRAVED OVER FOR
A FRIEND.

Detroit, the Auto's Capital

Detroit is the automobile's capital. The industry has grown there until now it overshadows all others; a large fraction of the city is supported by it directly. A special report on the automobile industry of Detroit furnished by the Director of the Bureau of the Census to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce gives interesting figures showing how the automobile industry stands with relation to all the manufacturing industries of the city.

There were 120 establishments manufacturing automobiles and motor truck bodies, and parts in Detroit at the end of 1914. These represented an investment of \$82,661,000 capital out of a total investment of \$285,171,000. They employ 37,641 persons out of 120,977 engaged in all manufactures, and paid \$82,717,000 in salaries and wages out of a total

of \$96,158,000, or a little more than one-third.

Automobiles and parts to a value of \$162,588,000 were produced in the year, equal to 40 per cent. of the \$402,864,000 value of all manufactures. The industry paid for materials \$101,259,000, out of \$223,527,000 paid by all manufacturing trades, or 45 per cent and added \$62,329,000 to the value of the materials by manufacture.

Russia Turns Vodka Into War Auto Tires

Problem Of Using Prohibited Drink and Producing Synthetic Rubber Solved

The busiest production season was in late Winter and Spring, when the largest numbers of wage earners were employed, as follows: February, 35,088; March, 36,193; and April, 34,085.

Eighty per cent of the money paid to employees in the automobile industry went for wages as against 20 per cent for salaries, while in all other manufacturing trades only 68 per cent of the total was paid to mechanics and other laborers.

Everything has been pressed into service without sparing the cost to make this wonderfully perfect part of the war machine. The vehicles have to travel over the worst imaginable roads, but it is remarkable that only 25 per cent are under repair in the huge automobile camp which I visited today.

Each army possesses one of these camps. It is a novel feature of army organization. Up to two months ago machines needing repairs had to be sent to garages in the nearest large city.

HUGE MOVABLE AUTO FACTORIES BEHIND FRONT

To avoid loss of time, regular factories equipped with every kind of machinery for automobile construction

tion have been built behind each army. They consist of about a dozen enormous wooden sheds covered with waterproof canvas.

Electricity is made on the spot and operates all the lathes. Two hundred mechanics work night and day in two shifts. Spare parts of every description for every make of car, counless tires, lamps, headlights and every possible accessory are kept in large stock.

Everything is so arranged that the whole camp, including the sheds, can be moved bodily to any other part of the country within a week.

Emergency workshops, composed of three automobile wagons, carrying

Motors In The War

Headquarters of the Franco-Belgian Army in Flanders, June 13.—More than \$60,000,000 worth of automobiles, estimating their average price at \$1,000, are running up and down France, providing speedy communication between the front and the rear of the army.

Every conceivable make is represented and every size and every shape, from a huge wagon capable of carrying several tons of ammunition to a Paris motorbus, and from a \$5,000 smart limousine with the swiftest and most silent six-cylinder engine to the baby run-about used by special messengers.

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NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

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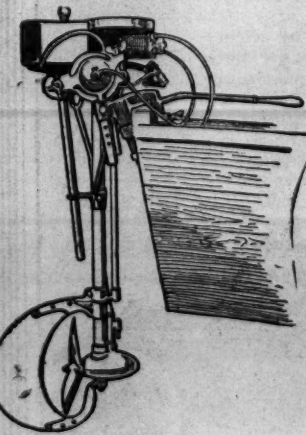
May readily be attached to
any round or flat bottom
rowboat, no matter whether
the stern be pointed or
squarecut. It is indisputably
easier to manipulate than a
one-cylinder motor. It is
easier to start, more
powerful, and more re-
liable.

Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication;
Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

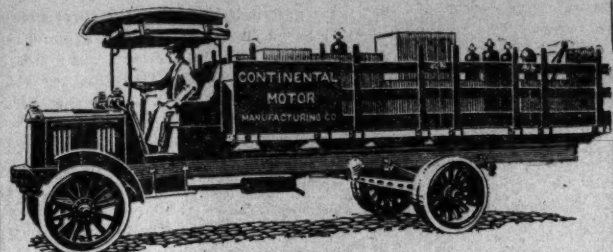


in the making of rubber with aid of alcohol. Upon careful examination it was found, not only that his experiments were absolutely successful, but that the rubber could be manufactured from certain vegetable oils, such as hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, and that the vodka could be used to procure the large amount of alcohol needed as a solvent in the process.

The Department of Finance, keenly alive to the possibilities in this discovery, which not only solves the problem of the disposal of spirits, but also relieves the famine in rubber, has decided to begin the manufacture of the rubber by this process as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made with the inventor. An experimental factory next to one of the

many wine warehouses is now in course of construction. Synthetic or artificial rubber has been a dream of chemists for many years, as the demands upon the natural article have been enormous, both for automobile and electrical industries. It has never been deemed successful. Six months ago, it was announced in Germany that a synthetic rubber had been produced, and that while it was of poorer grade, still could be used. The details of the Russian process have not been made public, but it is one of the variations of the production made by the oxidation or "blowing" of heavy vegetable oils. The reports from the Moscow chemist tell of a rubber equal, if not superior, to the natural article.

FEDERAL LORRIES



The Choice of Experts

Federal Lorries have been selected by the leading pleasure car manufacturers as the best commercial motor vehicle manufactured. Practically every large automobile company operates a Federal.

Behind the Federal is an organization with a successful record of many years standing. This excellent reputation was taken into consideration by these factories when they bought Federals. This is a point that everyone should consider when buying motor vehicles.

Federal Lorries are easy and economical to operate. They are all equipped with the efficient Worm Drive and are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, and 3½ ton.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection
as the car itself, if you are to be
thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under
"XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to
the complete satisfaction of the
Company's Clients.

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AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date
Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring
Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction
or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and
paint shops under the direct supervision of experts.
Storage space, including a number of private locked
stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

BETTER CARS NOW AT MUCH LOWER COST

H. R. Collins, Buick Sales-Manager Traces History Of Motor Car Making

"If persons who are alarmed over the gasoline price situation will 'think back' a few years they will discover, perhaps to their great surprise, that there is far less cause for worry than may appear at first glance," said H. R. Collins, general sales manager of the Buick Motor company, while in San Francisco last week, says the S. F. Chronicle. Continuing, Collins said: "It was only six or seven years ago that motor cars similar in carrying capacity to those of the present day sold for just about twice the price that now prevails. And it will be further remembered that the motor car purchaser of those days, despite the fact he paid double the present prices, did not enjoy the advantages that are covered in the short but very significant phrase found nowadays in all automobile advertisements, namely, 'Completely equipped.' In those days the purchaser of a motor car had only started to spend his money when he paid over the purchase price of his car.

"First of all, he had to buy a top, because the manufacturers were unable to include that necessary part of the car as stock equipment, so tremendously high were manufacturing costs. Then he had to pay extra for a windshield or 'glass front,' as it was called in those days. Lighting material and equipment also came extra, as did tire holders, horns, license brackets, etc.

"Electric starters were undreamed of, and tires, which cost nearly twice what they do now would not give more than half the mileage of present-day tires. A mileage guarantee of 5,000 miles is a common thing in the trade, with rebates and adjustments for the user if the tires fail to give their guaranteed mileage.

"Think, for a moment, of the tremendous improvements that have been made in motor cars. There is not a unit in the thousands which enter into the makeup of present-day motor cars which isn't a vast improvement over its counterpart of a few years back. Motoring is an unalloyed pleasure nowadays, whereas it was a pleasure diluted with no small amount of mental and physical strain and stress in the not very distant past. Yet in spite of all the improvements which have added greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the user, the cost of automobiles has steadily descended, and that includes both the first cost and the upkeep cost. A better car for less money has been the constant slogan of the makers, and that this ideal has been realized, none will deny.

"While we must view with alarm the sudden rise in the price of gasoline, we must not overlook the fact that the up-to-date motor of correct design will carry its owner and a full load about twice as far as the same sized car would a few years ago, on the same amount of gasoline. And it naturally follows that while we may view with apprehension the continued rise in the cost of gasoline the fact remains that the cost of the actual mileage obtained is about the same as when gasoline was one-half its present price. Further, we do not believe that the producers of gasoline have any idea of permitting the price of this highly demanded product to become prohibitive.

Super-Six Conquers Parker Hill In Boston

"Day by day the Hudson Super-Six adds to the list of its feats," says the Estrella Auto Palace distributor for the Philippine Islands.

"Its most recent demonstration of prowess as a climber of the country's steepest hills was given in Boston the other day. The Super-Six was driven up Parker Avenue to the summit of Parker Hill on high gear, carrying one passenger. This test was not staged, but was a casual one made in the course of a demonstration of the car to a man who was negotiating to buy one and wanted to see what it could do. The hill in question is regarded by motorists as a particularly stiff one and rarely traveled on high gear. There was never any question about the ability of the Super-Six to do the trick. It went at its task in the most willing manner and increased its speed as it climbed the steepest part of the hill. Passengers remarked when the summit was reached, 'this demonstration means a lot. This Hudson Super-Six is some car to perform a stiff hill climb like this and do it with such convincing ease.' It seems superfluous to add that one more order was added to the growing list."

A Few Ford Arguments

Show your good, hard common sense,
If you're going to buy a car
Get a Ford;
Then if you would travel far,
Get aboard;
North or south or east or west,
She can ramble with the best,
Always equal to the test,
Get a Ford;
She'll just cost you half the price,
Get a Ford;
And she's every bit as nice,
Get a Ford;
If you want to save expense,
Don't sit longer on the fence,
Show your good hard common sense,
Get a Ford;
If you want to be in style,
Get a Ford;
Costs you less to run a mile,
In a Ford;
Save the half your little pile,
Make your wife and children smile,
Either one is well worth while,
Get a Ford;
GET A FORD.

Don't you know a big machine,
Get a Ford;
Takes more oil and gasoline?
Get a Ford;
If a small machine goes wrong,
You can mend it for a song,
Neither does it take so long,
Get a Ford;
Ford repairs are very cheap,
Get a Ford;
Parts of others are so steep,
Can't afford;
Broken parts of other cars
Cost you 'way up in the stars,
High as Jupiter or Mars,
Get a Ford;
Men who know are saying loud,
Get a Ford;
Join the pleasure-loving crowd,
Get on board;
Settle now within your mind,
That you'll buy no other kind,
To your interest don't be blind,
GET A FORD.

Motor Honks

By Otto Horne

The roughest part of the automobile game to the owner is the repair bills. A broken bearing may seem trivial, but when you have to shop your car for several days to get it fixed or replaced with a new one, you lose the use of the car, in addition to standing the expense for the repairs.

The best grades of oils and greases are made better by the addition of selected flake graphite. The big fellows on the speedways have found this out and about 90 per cent of them use graphite lubricants. It is the addition of graphite that reduces friction. It forms on the surfaces of the rubbing parts a veneer that cannot be squeezed out, overcoming metal-to-metal contact.

Many drivers forget to oil the bearings of the electric starting motor and generator. Usually these instruments are located in an out-of-the-way place, but, nevertheless they should receive very careful attention. A little oil at frequent intervals will sidetrack expensive repair bills. Electrical instruments of this kind are somewhat delicately constructed and expensive.

Be careful that your exhaust pipe is not emitting a cloud of smoke. It is unpleasant to everyone around you and doesn't do your car any good.

Considerable hard work can be avoided on the road if the tire rims

are treated occasionally with a little shellac and graphite. Aluminum paint is also good to prevent the head of the tire from rusting in the rim. It is a difficult matter to remove the casing from a rim when it has become rusted.

A novel test, demonstrating the efficiency of an Overland model "75," was made at Keokuk, Ia., recently, when an Overland traveled 24.8 miles on one gallon of gasoline. On this test the motor car made 8 stops. The test was made by a baker's delivery wagon and the motor car was driven on its regular route. The test was made by the driver for the bakery company, accompanied by one of the men from the Overland garage in that city.

New Company To Mother Orphaned Cars

Because of the rapid increase of manufacturing operations at the plant of the Maxwell Motor Co., in Newcastle, Ind., it is announced that the sale and manufacture of parts for the Stoddard-Dayton, Brush, Columbia and Alden-Sampson cars will be taken over by the Standard Motor Parts Co., of Newcastle. Ever since the Maxwell located one of its mammoth plants at Newcastle, it has operated in the Indiana city the greatest service station in the history of the industry. Here has been located the largest stock of repair parts in the world.

When the United States Motor Co. went out of business a few years ago,

there were thousands of owners of the above-named cars, who naturally thought that they would be unable to get repair parts thereafter. These fears were unfounded, however, because when Walter E. Flanders took over the remnants of the defunct United States Motor Co., he arranged to manufacture and supply parts for all of the above cars at the Newcastle plant of the Maxwell Motor Co. No obligation was entailed on the Maxwell company to maintain this store of parts, but not only was it done, but owners have been given a 24-hour guaranteed service at all times.

Some idea of the immensity of the system required may be gained from the fact that at the Newcastle plant there are 47,000 small bins for the cataloging and storing of small parts. This, of course, does not include the wheels, radiators, axles and other large assemblies. The new company is equipped to give the same service as the owners of cars, for which they will sell parts, have been accustomed to in the past.

Fixing His Ford

Several years ago, before one could buy Ford parts at almost any country grocery store, I was driving a car of that make from the Bretton Woods to Poland Springs, a trip where I went some number of miles without encountering even a blacksmith shop. In one of these stretches the Woodruff key which holds the pinion in place on the drive shaft broke.

I knew that I was at least ten miles from the nearest place of any kind where I could obtain aid, and after "taking down" the rear axle, to make sure just what was the trouble, I gathered up my tools preparatory to begging a ride to the nearest village in the next machine which came along. In putting away a small "S" wrench I was struck by the similarity of both size and shape between the fractured part of my differential and a jaw of the wrench.

Taking a screw driver I split the end of a log for the distance of about a foot and in this I placed the other end of the wrench. With the aid of a few wooden wedges and a piece of wire I held the wrench fairly firm in my improvised vise. I tried to cut the tool steel with a hack saw, but only succeeded in ruining a couple saw blades. Finally I hit upon the idea of

heating the tool in the flame of my acetylene headlight. After letting it cool slowly I had little difficulty in cutting the jaw with a hack saw. I again heated the semi-circular piece of metal, this time dipping it in a cup of water.

The key fitted in the key-way nicely and the pinion being again put in

place and the rear axle reassembled, I was able to run not only to the next town, but to Boston, 350 miles.

Dividing His Time

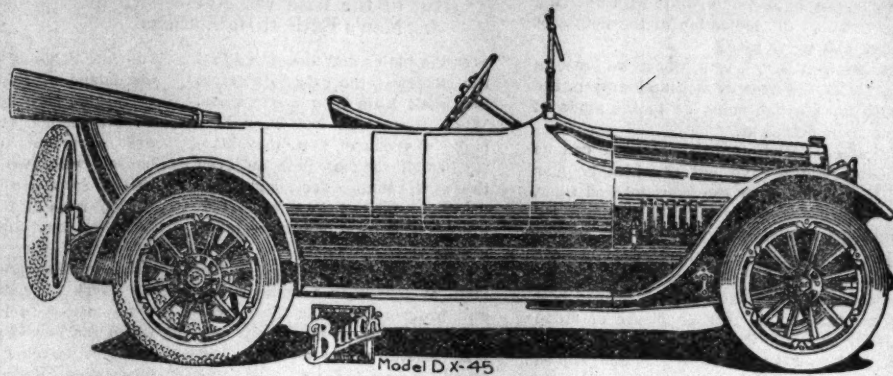
The blonde club woman and the brunette club woman met in the foyer before the play. They introduced

their husbands. During the husbands' temporary absence the blonde woman said:

"Does your husband go out between acts?"

"No," said the brunette, "he comes in between drinks."

1916 Six-Cylinder BUICK



Seven-Passenger—55 H. P.

ON VIEW AND FOR SALE AT
THE EASTERN GARAGE

Soochow Road

Marques, Chang and Pereira

DISTRIBUTORS

DUNLOP OVERSIZE TYRES

Oversizes, whilst costing little more than normal sizes, and fitting the same rim, afford greater comfort because of their cushion effect upon the road, and greater mileage because of their stouter construction.

FOR FORD CARS:

31 x 3½ to fit 30 x 3
31 x 4 to fit 30 x 3½

FOR CADILLAC CARS:

37 x 5 to fit 36 x 4½

Obtainable from all Garages and from

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. 2248.

Cables: Pneumatic.

Trade



Mark

The Auto Castle

228, Avenue Joffre

Tel. W412



REPAIRS

Strict and prompt attention to Repairing, under European supervision

MOTOR-CARS

New and Second-hand Motor Cars for sale at low prices

Insure Your Motor-Car



Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

How MAN'S PROGRESS Is Measured by His HOME

THE home is the best mark of man's civilization. If he live in a cave or a rude hut he can hardly be credited with having made great strides in the arts. The history of mankind points with unerring finger to the home as the indication of the height of culture of each and every race.

Going back before history began, where we have no written accounts of the lives of men and women, the home becomes most enlightening as to the mode of life and ideas then prevalent.

The very first habitation of man, as far as can be learned, was the natural cave, out of which he may have driven the cave-bear, or the sabre-toothed tiger, but he had not yet learned how to build a house. He took it ready made, hollowed out of the rock by the wearing stream of water, or made accidentally by the upheaval of an earthquake. The next step was to hollow out a cave in some location which seemed best to him, using branches of trees or pieces of stone to dig with.

The oldest of these caves in which men and women lived, as proved by the tools found there, are in France and Germany, and some scientists assert that this was at least a half a million years ago, while the most conservative hold that man has been on earth not less than two hundred and fifty thousand years.

It was when Europe was almost Arctic in climate and the mammoth and the elk and reindeer ranged

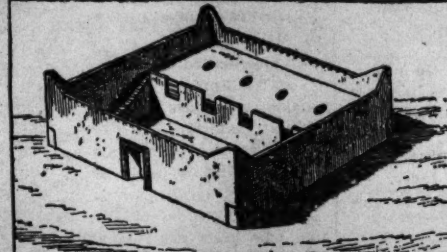
Science Finds the KIND OF DWELLINGS a Nation Has the Surest Index to the State of Its CIVILIZATION



On the Left a Cave Dwelling; on the Right a Hut of the Irish Elk Age—Two of Man's Earliest Habitations.



A Lycin Hut of Wood Built High Upon a Rock for Greater Security.



Model of an Egyptian House. It Was Built of Clay Much as the Adobe Dwellings in Some Western States Are Now.



An Assyrian Stronghold—Very Tall but Containing Only One Floor. The Observatories at the Top of the Towers Were Reached by Stairs Winding up the Outside of the Building.

over the plains and mountains that the cave was the only safe resort for weak little men and women. When these men had learned to make weapons of flint, they managed to kill the mammoth and even the swift-running deer, and some of them stripped the skins from the elk and built temporary tents, in which they lived.

These elk-tents are found in Ireland, of course, in fragments, but still proving that man lived there in those skin-tents many ages ago.

In the later stone-age men had found out how to put slabs of stone together and build a primitive kind of stone house, and gradually they learned that very elaborate houses might be constructed by shaping and fitting the stones, even though no such thing as mortar was yet

known. Some of these ancient houses are found on the island of Sardinia, and while at first only one story high, the ingenious men of that age soon devised a method of piling the stone symmetrically, in ever decreasing circles, so that they built tower-houses, with two and three stories, stone stairways leading from one to the other.

They were clever enough to roof these towers with branches, held together and made water-tight by a mixture of dried grass and mud, which lasted well and served as protection and fort in one. In building these truncated cone tower-houses the builders were careful to leave niches near the stairways in which the householder might conceal himself and attack any intruder by surprise. These ancient buildings called "Nuraghi" are some of the most interesting proofs of the ingenuity of man of the later stone age.

With increasing mentality came the development from the stone to the bronze age, when men learned how to extract copper from the earth, smelt it, and mould it into spear heads, tools and implements of

every kind. The soil was tilled now with stone and copper plows, and better and safer houses were needed. They were too far from the mountains to utilize natural or artificial caves, and there was little stone to be found.

They sought water in the fine lakes of Switzerland, and with their stone and bronze implements having learned how to cut down and shape logs, they began to build real houses. It seemed safer to build these out in the lakes, so the platforms of logs were placed upon piles, and the houses built on these. It was far easier to defend the narrow bridges against animal-foes or other savage tribes than it would have been to guard a hut in the woods.

The Lake-Dwellers, as they were called, developed to a high state of civilization, learning how to weave, make pottery and more elaborate metal utensils.

Further advance was marked by the conquest of iron, the iron age always following the bronze age in all parts of the world. The still higher state of culture led to better social organization, and with tribes and chiefs came the early forms of religion and special modes of disposing of the dead. Burial even in a cave was no longer sufficiently advanced, but burning upon a funeral pyre was necessary to the great chief of the iron-age.

While this development was going on in Europe special advancement had taken place in Babylonia and Egypt, where human beings were found very early in pre-historic times. In Mesopotamia there was no stone, and so clay and wood became the material for house building. At first the bricks were only dried in the sun, but with the discovery of the hardening effect of fire, they were afterward baked as well as we now bake them.

The first type of house was, however, that made of trees and logs. The forest, with its shade, suggested naturally the earliest shelter, and in imitation of it, trees were cut off, and then roofed over, or corner-

posts were placed in position and logs piled up to make homes for men, women and children.

In Egypt, clay houses were the earliest forms made, resembling more or less the adobe dwellings found in the western part of the United States. In later ages wood was more extensively used, but this could come only after tools had been perfected and architectural ideas had grown.

The ancient Hebrews, both in their original home in Babylonia and in Canaan, also built houses largely of clay-bricks, using unbaked bricks on the inside and baked on the outside only.

In Phoenicia, where there was more rock to be found, the earliest homes seem to have been hewn out of the mountain-sides, just as in Europe.

In Lycia we find remains of houses built of stone or wood, as the material most easily secured, and sometimes a hut is built of wood, high up on a rock, for greater security. The Phrygian house was like an American log-cabin, while in Persia they might build houses of clay or wood, and gorgeous palaces later, but the nomads still live in tents made of skins, like the Irish of the earliest ages.

Most Men's WIVES ARE ONLY LOANED to Them

UNLESS you married a motherless girl you know the domestic status of a mother-in-law. Before your marriage you knew her only through stock-jokes, cartoons and musical comedies. Just at present there is an agreeable dearth of mother-in-law humor on the market. But the lady is still doing business at the same old stand.

There are some men who divide matrimony into two parts, of which their wives' mothers are the greater. This appears strange, since when each of these became a husband it seemed mutually understood that he was at least one "better half." The law, it seems, put a "joker" in the marriage contract.

But these same men will tell you their mothers-in-law are no jokes. And if, at this psychological moment, you chance to let your face slip out of its usual contour they either suppress a desire to slay you without warning, or pray fervently you will not marry an orphan.

Now it is a strange thing that the world will often find much humor in what to others are very tragic situations. When a man commits a somersault into the centre of a perfectly muddy puddle, passing humanity is very likely to smile. The only difference here, between tragedy and comedy is a wet pair of breeches. It all depends on who has to wear them. Likewise, though the metaphor is mixed, the same thing might apply to one's mother-in-law.

There must be something behind it all. Why do some men bear such

malice toward their first maternal ancestor-by-law? Whose fault is it—the mother-in-law's, or the man's? And, to approach the issue more generally, why is a mother-in-law, anyway? The marriage bureau never mention her. The marriage ceremony doesn't include her. And certainly you didn't agree to marry her, too.

Boiled down, the residue seems to assume this consistency: In the first place, your wife is always her mother's daughter. That is a natural law which no marriage contract can annul.

Your mother-in-law did not give you her daughter; she merely loaned her to you with certain obligations on your part, including interest both moral and financial. If, perchance, you do not quite ful-

fill her ideas of these obligations, then the mother-of-pearl has been cast before swine, and your gold coin of conjugal happiness has rolled down a rat-hole. This, it seems, is the first real cloud that darkens a mother-in-law's face.

Diplomatic relations having thus been broken, your wife must now assume the role of mediator and arbitrator. If the embassies of both feudal families happen unfortunately to be installed in the same house, then the situation is even more strained. No long notes are written, but emphatic demands and ultimatums are issued and received through the medium of the diplomatic corps represented by your wife.

She, too, occupies a very precarious position. Now she is neutral,

now pro-husband, and again pro-mother. As the controversy progresses, each of the warring factions recognizes that the balance of power rests entirely in the hands of the wife-daughter. Great care must be taken not to antagonize her in any way that might make her fly over to the enemy's camp. That, of course, would mean disaster for the deserted party.

How soon you may obtain a treaty of peace, and on what terms, will all depend on circumstances. Possibly you may see fit to evacuate your domestic citadel, bearing wife; again you may decide to remain and throw up intrenchments. But unless your wife joins moral forces with you, or is a born diplomat, you may expect to endure a long siege.

DON'T BE ALARMED If You See COLORED RATS

DON'T feel too alarmed if you chance to see a red, blue, pink, green or yellow rat. Such a sight is not necessarily a sign that there is something wrong with your eyesight or your brain, for there are many rats with coats of these colors scurrying about some of our large cities.

In the effort to collect information about rats that will aid in their extermination, scientists connected with the government health service are painting them. The different colors given them aid in identifying the rats later on and in ascertaining how far they have travelled and what their habits of life are.

The experiment was first tried in Seattle. A lot of rats were dyed red, yellow, blue, pink and green and then turned loose, the chief idea being to find out how far they would wander. Advertisements were published, offering \$2 apiece for the painted rats, dead or alive, with information about the places where they were caught.

One fact that has been ascertained about rats by these novel experiments is that they are attracted by the shining of phosphorus in the dark, and that this is why they have the habit of gnawing matches. It is a very unfortunate trick of theirs, causing many fires. Not a few of the most costly fires in New York and other cities are started in this way.

Another thing about rats, of which people generally are unaware, is that they are robbers—not of food merely, but of small valuables. Sometimes they carry off articles of jewelry (perhaps attracted by the glitter) and hide them in the walls or other places where no search can discover them. Many a domestic servant, unjustly suspected, has suffered dismissal for an act of thievery actually committed by a rat.

The housewives of New Orleans, about a year ago, were dismayed by an alarming increase of mice. There was quite a plague of them. "What on earth can be the cause of it?" they asked one another. But nobody could guess.

It might have been easily explained, however. The cause of the affliction (happily temporary) was the wholesale rat-catching

operations of the Public Health Service.

To quell an epidemic of bubonic plague, and prevent future trouble of the sort, the health authorities had set about the business of exterminating the rats of New Orleans by trapping and poisoning—these rodents being the carriers of the disease. It gave the mice a fine chance to multiply, because their chief enemies are rats.

In truth, it is the rat, and not the cat, that is the worst foe of the mouse. Mice can scarce survive in a place where there are rats.

The most important work accomplished by the Public Health Service at New Orleans, however, was the rat-proofing of all dwellings and other buildings. As a result, the city was eventually made mouse-proof as well as rat-proof, and so the plague of mice soon came to an end.

It is interesting to know that the rat has some usefulness to mankind, if only as a mouse-killer.

There is another use that has been found for the animal, which (with the possible exception of the

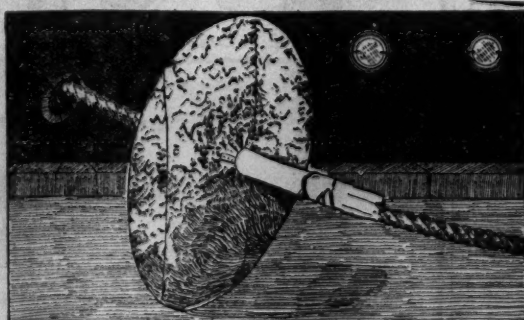
house fly) is man's greatest enemy.

Its hide is converted into a delicate leather, for book-bindings, purses and certain other purposes. Up to the present time this industry is restricted to the city of Calcutta, which is one of the most rat-infested places on the face of the globe. It was started only half a dozen years ago, but the annual value of its manufactured output already is said to be \$300,000.

During the Russo-Japanese wars of thousands of Japanese soldiers, campaigning in the cold climate of Manchuria, were provided with ear muffs made of rat-skins.

Attempts have been made, in France and elsewhere, to utilize rat skins in the manufacture of gloves. They have not been successful, because the pelts are too small, and also for the reason that they are too delicate and easily torn. It has been found impracticable even to use them for glove-thumbs.

The common brown rat is a ground dweller, and may be kept out of any building by concrete flooring and brick or concrete walls two feet above ground and two feet below it. But this sort of protection will not exclude the black rat, which is a climber. It will gain entrance to a house by way of vines or telephone wires, through windows or through open ventilators in the roof. To climb an elevator rope is no feat at all for a black rat.



This Is the Odd-Looking Contrivance that Is Proving Effective in Preventing Dock Rats from Running Along a Hawser Onto a Ship.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS—

What a Year's Snow and Rain Weigh

It is estimated that the annual fall of snow and rain in the United States weighs in the neighborhood of 6,000,000,000 tons.

Sewer Pipe from Lava

SEWER pipes and bricks may soon be made from the molten lava flowing from the active volcano Kilauea, in the Hawaiian Islands, if the ideas of an Ohio pipe manufacturer who recently visited the islands are followed out. With proper machinery, he declares, pipes could be molded from the lava precisely as pipes are now molded from molten materials in foundries. Endless bucket conveyors of special material capable of withstanding heat up to 2,000 degrees F. would be used to bear the volcano's product from the pit.

Electrified Pants

PANTS warmed by electricity is the latest war invention. It is the idea of an Innsbruck professor who is at present serving in the German army, Max Beck by name, and the well-known Vienna professor of medicine, Von Schrotter. Besides the comfort this garment would be to men in the trenches in winter, it is pointed out that electrical pants and, likewise, an electric arm-warmer, might be profitably used in airships. The pants are made with extremely supple electrical warming wires, woven in with the cloth, which is itself made specially with a view to insulation. The pants are put on like any other, and fed by cables at a distance of a hundred yards and more. The wearer can himself connect and disconnect the heat conductor. The expense of keeping the pants supplied with an electric current is about two cents an hour.

YOU MIGHT TRY—

To Clean Mica.

TO clean the mica in stove doors rub with a soft cloth dipped in equal parts of vinegar and cold water.

What Ammonia Will Do.

AMMONIA in warm water will revive faded colors, and it will remove grease spots on rugs and carpets like magic.

When Enclosing Stamps.

WHEN enclosing stamps do not stick one corner to the letter. Put them in loose. They can't get out of a sealed envelope.

Packing Flowers.

FLOWERS that are sent long distances will arrive in perfect condition if wrapped in a wet newspaper with a few pieces of ice enclosed.

A Fire Preventive.

WHEN the chimney takes fire throw three or four handfuls of salt on the fire. A better preventive is to employ the services of a chimney-sweep once every year.

A Safe Match Holder.

DO not leave matches in the box in which they came from the store, but put them in a glass jar with a screw top. You will then be sure that there is no danger.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 16, 1916

S.C.C. PLAY DRAW WITH BATH CLUB

Clifford Bats Strongly, Topping Individual Scores With Record of 88

SPRINGFIELD'S SURPRISE

Out of Cricket Five Years, Puts Up Rattling Performance For 44 Runs

In less than three hours over 800 runs were scored on a bowler's wicket yesterday afternoon, when the bathers who frequent the Race Course bath met and drew with the cricketers who delight to wear the S.C.C. blazer.

A few minutes before three o'clock, Tait tackled Grimshaw with one of his patent twenty cent pieces and won. He elected to bat and sent Teesdale and Monk out to face the attack of Grimshaw and Hawkins. After a good opening wicket stand in which Monk played bright cricket, Clifford took the last named player's place and remained at the wicket while the majority of his side came and went. The old Tobaccoist played excellent cricket and placed the bowling on all sides of the wicket. He had a particular liking for a hard drive to the off and as this stroke generally meant four it had a good deal to do with his very fine contribution of 88 which proved to be the high score of the game as well as the best bit of cricket.

Tait's unenvied proceedings tremendously when he found himself in company with Clifford and his 29 was the result of some very bright and attractive play. He had at last to make his way to the pavilion owing to a misunderstanding between himself and a ball delivered by Grimshaw. Daniels had a merry and bright time but it didn't last long. When he retired thanks to the harmony existing between Hawkins and Lemarchand the rest did nothing and the innings closed for 194.

Hawkins did the chief damage for his side. His five wickets cost just about 12 runs apiece. Grimshaw collared 3 wickets with his left-handed deliveries. He sent up quite a lot of tosh but every now and then he got in a beauty which meant trouble for the batsman. Pentecost with 2 for 29 ran out with the best average.

The bathers sent in Lemarchand and Thomson to open their innings. They were attacked by Graham Barrow and Daniels. Three wickets went down before a dozen runs had been scored but with Springfield and Campbell together the two bowlers became troubled and runs came at a good rate.

Graham Barrow got a lot of work on the ball and made it turn on either side but his pitch was atrocious and he quite deserved the punishment meted out to him. Daniels made pace on the ball but his pitch was generally short and the batsmen were able to watch him. His 3 wickets cost about 10 runs apiece and this proved some of the best bowling of the game. Clifford was evidently too tired, after his fine batting display, to do himself justice with the ball but he kept the run down. Monk sent down 7 overs and took a wicket rather expensively but his field gave him little assistance.

The best score for the bathers was put up by M. O. Springfield. It is something like five years since we have seen the popular jockey in pads and his contribution of 44 proved to be extremely popular. Hawkins played some of the best cricket of the afternoon and his 25 not out was quite free from blemish. Campbell had a short spell at the wickets and he thoroughly enjoyed himself while compiling 16.

It was a bowler's wicket but the trundlers were weak. The batsmen were not by any means perfect but they were flattered a good deal by the fielders on both sides. The pitch was slow but very tricky. Rain fell during the game but the sun followed it and made amends.

The scores follow:
S.C.C.
J. H. Teesdale, b. Hawkins..... 19
W. J. Monk, b. Hawkins..... 22
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Thomson, b. Pentecost..... 88
E. G. Tait, b. Grimshaw..... 29
A. H. Leslie, c. Campbell, b. Grimshaw..... 14
A. J. Daniels, c. Lemarchand, b. Hawkins..... 10
(Continued on Page 2)

Lawn Tennis

The Public School tournament is very nearly at a close, two more matches having to be played. E. H. Smith meets J. P. Hawes in the semi-finals and the winner will play F. Madar in the final. The winner will receive a tennis racket and the runner-up a silver cup. The latest results are as follows:—

F. Madar beat E. V. Rowland, 6-2, 6-6, J. P. Hawes beat A. M. A. Hansen, after a close and long struggle, winning by 6-3, 7-5. E. V. Rowland beat B. Shirazee, 6-1, 3-6, 6-6.

Hawes and Smith are the two best players in the club and, when they meet, some time this week, an unusually good game is expected to take place.

Bubbling Well v. Sinu

In a friendly mixed doubles bout between Bubbling Well and Sinu, police stations, yesterday, the former had a walk-away, winning on all three courts, with a record of eight sets to one. The scores follow: Mrs. Wheeler and Fairburn (B. W.) beat Mrs. Stormes and Rush, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3. Mrs. Morrison and Elie (B. W.) beat Mrs. Ales and Holt, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0. Mrs. Sherman and Patterson (B. W.) beat Miss Ales and Foley, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Weather permitting, there will be another good tennis match at the French Club this afternoon, starting at 4.30, when Captain E. I. M. Barrett and Mr. R. F. C. Master meet Messrs. C. G. Humphreys and J. S. McEachran in a semi-final of the doubles championship. Mr. E. G. Norman will umpire the game.

S. N. R. v. S. P. S. Old Boys

The above match (doubles) has been arranged to take place on the Markham Road ground, today, commencing at 4.15 p.m.

The Railway team will be selected from the following:—H. Middleton, E. T. Forrester, D. P. Grimshaws, P. D. Sullivan, F. D. Mulvey, W. K. Chun, T. H. Tong, B. L. Cheetham, and L. P. Quincey.

The Public School team will consist of: R. dos Remedios and V. O. Remedios; J. P. Hawes and A. V. White; G. Madar and C. E. Ollerdesen; A. Levis and A. Sopher; N. David and E. Rowland. Reserve: A. Ferris.

A special coach will leave the Shanghai North Station, punctually at 4 p.m., to convey the two teams and visitors to the ground.

S. C. C. Handicap

The draw for the S. C. C. Lawn Tennis Spring Handicap is just to hand and the competition promises to be interesting.

McEachran is at scratch and he is owing 40, and giving 20 to those at the bottom of the list. In looking through the table it seems as though the scratch man will have all his work cut out to dispose of David Campbell whom he owes 40. Only a few evenings ago we saw the Shanghai boy giving Capt. Barrett all that he wanted in a friendly and that says a good deal for his play.

J. Tiffin has a good handicap allowance, and although his hair may be silvery he is a wonderful seer and should wander very far in the handicap. Alex Leslie is another who is pretty sure to do well. C. E. M. Thompson, with a big allowance, will be heard of again and so should Daniels. Klein has good style but is inclined to be erratic. Middleton and Wheeler are sure to be prominent.

The semi-final ought to see Mann, A. H. Leslie, McEachran and D. Campbell combating for the final stage.

The second round must be completed by July 20, the third by July 25, and the rest by arrangement.

The draw is: H. M. Mann v. W. E. Anderson; R. Grimshaw v. J. A. T. Thomas; B. L. Cheetham v. E. Toog; N. Thompson v. J. Tiffin; D. H. Cooke v. R. A. Bell; P. H. Prevost v. A. H. Leslie; A. J. Daniels v. H. W. P. McEachran; H. D. Hillard v. C. E. M. Thompson or E. J. Oakshott; C. S. Cheetham v. C. A. S. Williams; P. D. McEachran v. G. A. Thomson; P. D. K. Farnan v. Dr. Moore; H. Langley v. F. W. Satter; L. R. Wheen v. W. A. Ray; S. Wheeler v. D. Campbell; H. Middleton v. D. Klein; H. Gray v. P. H. Nye.

Unscrambling The News



By Tisdale

BROOKLYN BEATS SHANGHAI, 4 TO 3

But It Took Two Extra Innings For Cracks to Dispose Of Local Team

HADLEY IN GREAT FORM

Didn't Allow a Hit for Half The Game; Flagship Meet Quiros Today

After a wonderful exhibition of pitching by Hadley, backed up by an almost perfect game, Shanghai lost its head yesterday and allowed Brooklyn to capture a baseball battle that required eleven innings to decide. The score was 4 to 3—there was one out when Brooklyn put across the winning run.

Hadley's pitching had nothing to do with the defeat. Shanghai was ahead up to the ninth inning when ragged work on the part of the field allowed two runs to go by and tie the score. Hadley pitched a no-hit game for the first five innings. He struck out six men. Gahn struck out two and Giroux three. Hadley passed five batters, Gahn walked two and Giroux one.

The long drives of the day were two baggers by Tangerman and Beavers. The double play of the game was Ollerdesen to Pennywit, Ryan and Merriman were the umpires. If the game had gone any longer they would have had to put an extension on the score board. The result by innings: Brooklyn.....00000100201 Shanghai.....00000200100

Total.....42 312 32114 3

Brooklyn

Leatherby, a.....4 0 0 0 3 3 2
Fried, c.....4 0 0 0 2 1 0
Kysinger, c.....3 1 2 2 7 2 0
Daniels, 1st.....4 0 0 0 12 0 1
Tangerman, 1st.....5 0 1 0 1 0 0
Beavers, 2nd.....5 1 1 0 4 5 1
Brenner, r.f.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0
Sellers, r.f.....2 1 0 0 0 0 0
Hubel, 3rd.....4 0 0 1 2 2 0
Gahn, p.....1 0 0 0 0 2 0
Giroux, p.....2 1 1 0 2 2 0
Total.....37 4 5 32317 4

There will be a game between Brooklyn and Quiros at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Big League Baseball

Standing of June 18

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	23	16	.594
Philadelphia	27	20	.574
New York	24	21	.532
Boston	22	23	.489
Chicago	25	27	.481
Cincinnati	23	27	.460
Pittsburgh	21	27	.437
St. Louis	21	31	.404

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	25	26	.495
Washington	28	23	.549
Detroit	29	24	.547
New York	26	32	.531
Boston	26	36	.509
Chicago	25	35	.506
St. Louis	22	39	.491
Philadelphia	15	33	.313

HONOLULU BALL TEAM

We acknowledge with thanks the following kind donations, received for the support of the Honolulu Baseball Team in Shanghai:

J. D. Sullivan	\$5.00
O. J. Petrocelli	5.00
Wong Koh-shan	5.00
Dr. F. T. Kiang	5.00
L. Ladow	30.00
Total	\$40.00

K. B. Young,
Sec. and Treasurer.

Scout Jottings For The Week

By Pathfinder

Business is getting a bit slack now in the scouting line. With all the schools closed up for the summer holiday, the various "tribes" have departed to their "little grey homes in the west" of China and elsewhere and the only units left in Shanghai are the 1st, some of the 2nd, all the 6th, about 30 of the 7th and the same number of the 9th and 10th, while the 11th is getting even stronger week by week as recruits come in gradually and there must be nearly 25 of them now.

But don't think for a moment that interest is waning. Far from it. Night scouting has been the "order of the day" of late, and during the past week the 6th and 11th have put in two good evening fieldwork stunts, while the former troop is "on trek" this week and down near the Rifle Range.

Practising for the "October" competitions is in full swing. (Note—this is added to the scout vocabulary as we are not quite sure at the moment whether the competitions will take place at the end of October or early November—so "October" seems to be the right word to use in this instance.)

Next week end the rural populace at Wooning will be stirred by the advent of units of scouts from the 6th, 9th and 10th who will go into camp there for a week or more. Given decent weather, and a sound mosquito curtain, they ought to have a good time of it.

The B.P.s on Friday paraded in the evening to bid farewell to Asst. Scoutmaster Judah who left by the "Empress" to fulfil certain little engagements in the interests of his country "at the front." The best wishes of all Troops will go with him. Judah ought to make a good aeroplane expert. He has the nerve for anything, and to watch him drive his car down the Nanking Road through the crowded traffic, a job demanding nerve and skill, is to be assured of his perfect control over both engine and nerve. Judah has a long and excellent record in the scout world, and the same since he left it to take up the duties of A.S.M. That little test-pitching episode of 9 seconds at Jossfield some time ago still stands as a record in such matters.

The District Scoutmaster, too, we hear, having served his apprenticeship as a "Tenderfoot" in the scouting world in Shanghai, is shortly going in for his "First Class Tests" at Home, and intends to "take the shilling" in no very distant date. There are many B.P. scouts in France or trying to get there, now. May they all be "in at the death."

Friday was a great day for the French Patrol of the B.P. Troop and with the assistance of the rest of the unit—they did some good work in the celebration of the "14th," and on the

morning parade their smart appearance and work was favorably commented on.

It is too early as yet to make an accurate forecast as to next season's work and scouting activities, but that there will be big changes, we hope for the better, goes without saying. To begin with—the all-important choice of a new District Scoutmaster will have to be decided, and if the Executive Committee are keen on real efficiency and progress there is but one man in Shanghai we know of who can and will help them towards this end. The appointment would be an extremely popular one with the majority of officers, who after all are entitled to a big say in the matter, and it is sincerely to be hoped that for the general good and progress of the Association, they will do the right thing. With the District, growing to such an extent, the appointment of two Asst. District Scoutmasters will be a necessity, and the men for these posts can be easily found among the officers now serving the Shanghai Association.

Whatever happens, don't let us be afraid of a bit of discipline—good, strong, reasonable discipline, which makes for keenness and efficiency all round. The "go as you please" style either among officers or scouts will never make for efficiency in the long run, and a couple of years experience has shown unquestionably that the really successful troops are those who are not afraid of strict discipline and can carry out their orders with alacrity and without criticism.

General Baden Powell's first words to the officers who met him on his visit to Shanghai were: "Well, Mr. Scoutmaster, what are my orders?"

And this brings me to the end of the chapter. The past season has been one of great and continued success, of unremitting activity on the part of officers and scouts, and today a fine body of scouts is the extremely creditable result. In the holidays, these scouts will journey to far-off places where scouting has not yet reached, and will spread the great message of scoutcraft in a thousand different ways. Who knows where the good seed may drop and what may be the ultimate result? And we are to be congratulated upon having set a high standard of scouting in Shanghai, upon which new centers to grow up hereafter will be sure to base their ideals. With the new season great things are expected, new troops, new ideas, new progress, and the plans of today will be the accomplishments of the morrow. "All our work for the movement may we never reach that stage where we can sit down and be 'satisfied.' There is no finality in the scout movement, though the reward of our work often manifests itself in unexpected ways.

And in scouting, as in everything else, our work must be continuous, our energies ever growing, and our plans so laid that in the words of the poet, "each tomorrow finds us further than today."

Lawn Bowls

Mr. Campbell's team succeeded in defeating Mr. Macdonald's team, at the narrow margin of two points, the score at the end reading 115 to 113. Play was good throughout. The scores follow:

Team	Mr. Campbell's	Mr. Macdonald's
G. L. Campbell	D. MacDonald	
(skip)	(skip)	
E. C. Emmett	F. L. Marshall	
W. Gater	J. Scotson	
G. Dunlop	R. Simmons	

O. Crowe-Read	A. D. Bell
(skip)	(skip)
J. Frost	A. Taylor
A. W. Dowhurst	G. R. Wingrove
V. Grundy	A. Samson

C. M. Bain	J. Park
(skip)	(skip)
F. Largo	E. Payne
H. Browett	F. A. Sampson
W. N. C. Allen	A. N. Other

S. Hammond	H. B. Stewart
(skip)	(skip)
R. A. Lawson	C. E. Pearson
F. C. Hanham	J. J. Sheridan
W. Dutton	Dr. J. W. Rosa

J. T. Diselduff	J. C. Macdonald
(skip)	(skip)
J. P. Lowe	W. A. Ogden
B. Hunting	W. J. Vine
D. M. Graham	D. Menzie

L. Evans	G. H. Phillips
(skip)	(skip)
J. Quia	J. Ross Young
C. J. Head	J. C. Thomson
H. H. Fowler	C. W. Marshall

115 113

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. July 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 20

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 21

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 23

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 24

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 28

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on July 13, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong today and here on July 19. Left Haiphong on July 14 per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.

S.C.C. Play Draw
With Bath Club

(Continued from Page 1)

D. Cooke, lbw, b. Grimshaw	0
P. T. Hollander, b. Hawkins	0
E. P. Graham Barrow, b. Hawkins	0
H. Langley, b. Pentycross	0
R. W. Johnstone, not out	2
Extras	7

Total.....194

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Grimshaw	15	0	71
W. J. Hawkins	15	2	61
L. H. Whelan	5	0	25
D. Campbell	2	0	9
F. H. Pentycross	2	0	20

Bath Club

W. H. Lemarchand, b. Daniels	3
C. E. M. Thomson, c. Johnstone, b. Daniels	4
W. H. L. Warrenner, c. Leslie, b. Graham Barrow	1
M. O. Springfield, c. Tait, b. Monk	44
L. H. Whelan, c. and b. Daniels	16
D. Campbell, b. Clifford	25
W. J. Hawkins, not out	4
R. Grimshaw, not out	4
F. H. Pentycross, did not bat	4
E. Toog, did not bat	4
J. G. Emserton, did not bat	4
Extras	4

Total (6 wickets).....119

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
E. P. Graham Barrow	6	1	28
A. J. Daniels	9	1	31
W. C. G. Clifford	3	0	24
W. J. Monk	7	1	23
P. T. Hollander	1	0	4

St. Andrew's v. B.A.T.

St. Andrew's Cricket Club entertained the B.A.T. team to a game yesterday afternoon in which the Smokers proved winners by 19 runs. Gutierrez was the chief instrument of torture to the Saints and besides capturing 6 wickets for only 18 runs he managed to do the hat trick. Anderson, a new man to Shanghai cricket, bowling for the Saints, showed that his round arm deliveries were not to be despised. His 3 wickets were all taken in one over and at a cost of one apiece. So watch him when you meet him. The batsmen were weak—very weak.

St. Andrew's

W. E. Anderson, c. Peacock, b. Ellis	0
G. Howell, b. Peacock	0
J. Gutierrez, b. Peacock	0
E. G. Baines, c. and b. Peacock	2
P. S. Hyndman, b. Ellis	2
W. A. Singer, c. Brewer, b. Ellis	2
A. J. Brown, b. Peacock	2
J. Cockis, c. Norris, b. Ellis	2
G. C. Ross, not out	5
Extras	4

Total.....33

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
J. J. Ellis	7	0	20
C. S. Peacock	6	2	9

B.A.T.

J. J. Ellis, b. Gutierrez	5
J. B. Katz, c. Howell, b. Gutierrez	5
F. G. Norris, b. Gutierrez	12
C. S. Peacock, b. Gutierrez	0
H. G. Boyling, b. Gutierrez	0
H. E. Brewer, c. Gutierrez, b. Singer	7
E. F. Thorpe, b. Gutierrez	0
J. H. Cameron, c. Cockis, b. Anderson	2
W. C. Foster, c. Ross, b. Anderson	2
W. E. Talbot, c. Cockis, b. Anderson	0
I. M. Guedes, not out	0
Extras	11

Total.....52

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Gutierrez	10	3	18
P. S. Hyndman	5	1	15
W. A. Singer	4	2	5
W. E. Anderson	1	0	2

Parsons v. Thos. Hanbury O. B.

The conquering Parsons had another easy victory, yesterday, when they trounced the Thomas Hanbury School Old Boys. True, they did very little in the way of scoring runs themselves—only 85—but they saw

to it that the Old Boys recorded a far less—a mere 43.

It was the same tale of Bhooora and Ragi, who evidently are a pair of highly capable bowlers on any wicket. Ragi came away with the excellent record of six wickets in nine overs for 15 runs and his companion claimed three for 12 runs.

The scores follow:

Parsons

E. D. Daml, b. Willis	7
F. R. Iran, c. A. Madar, b. J. V. Jensen	0
J. B. Laica, b. A. Madar	14
C. H. Bhooora, c. A. R. Madar, b. A. Madar	29
S. M. Talat, b. A. Madar	2
R. H. Ragi, c. and b. A. Madar	7
C. B. Sethna, b. J. V. Jensen	13
H. S. Madar, c. Ahmed, b. J. V. Jensen	12
K. Karanjia, c. A. Madar, b. J. V. Jensen	2
J. H. Shroff, b. A. Madar	4
R. Vicasjee, not out	0
Extras	2

Total.....85

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
J. V. Jensen	12	2	31
A. J. Willis	12	2	25
A. Madar	6	0	25
J. Peterson	2	1	1
A. S. Ahmed	2	0	3

Thomas Hanbury O. B.

A. S. Ahmed, b. Bhooora	0
T. H. Porter, b. Bhooora	9
A. Madar, b. Ragi	5
A. J. Willis, c. Karanjia, b. Ragi	0
J. V. Jensen, b. Ragi	2
A. Johansen, b. Bhooora	0
C. A. Sullivan, b. Ragi	0
G. V. Jensen, c. and b. Karanjia	6
A. R. Madar, not out	10
J. Peterson, c. Sethna, b. Ragi	0
F. W. Gidding, b. Ragi	3
Extras	1

Total.....49

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhooora	9	3	13
R. H. Ragi	9	3	15
K. Karanjia	4	0	11
J. H. Shroff	3	1	2
C. B. Sethna	1	0	2

Rees Beat Police

The Rees put up a good match against the Police, yesterday, on their own ground and won with plenty of runs in hand. For the Rees, W. E. Wilson (36), Torry Wilson (40) and C. D. Komaroff (18 not out) were the top scorers.

Robertson, for the Police, did well with the ball, taking five wickets for 35 runs and Quayle four for 49. The police innings, however, resulted in poor scoring, only 55 runs being piled up. Robertson and Quayle were the top scorers, with 13 and 14 runs respectively.

The Rees' bowlers did splendid work. Ambrose, with his dead slow balls, took five wickets for 20 runs and Torry Wilson three wickets for 14 runs.

The full scores follow:

Police

Robertson, b. Ambrose	13
Promer, stumped Ambrose	11
Quayle, b. T. Wilson	14
Doyle, c. Wigton, b. T. Wilson	6
Spottiswoode, b. T. Wilson	3
Mason, c. and b. Ambrose	0
Sale, not out	1
Climbold, b. Ambrose	4
Bridger, b. Ambrose	0
Extras	3

Total.....55

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Wilson	6	5	15
Ambrose	9	1	20
T. Wilson	3	0	14

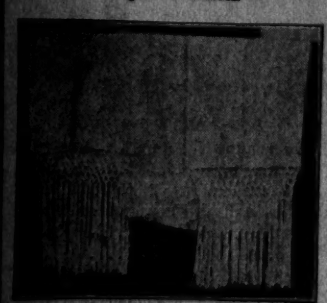
S.H.C.

T. Wigton, b. Quayle	12
W. E. Wilson, b. Quayle	24
H. J. Ambrose, b. Quayle	15
H. J. Cooper, b. Quayle	2
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Quayle, b. Robertson	40
W. J. Haynes, c. sub. b. Robertson	3
E. Noakes, c. sub. b. Robertson	12
R. H. Purcell, b. Robertson	5
C. Komaroff, not out	18
W. Mooney, b. Robertson	13
R. Phillips, did not bat	13
Extras	13

Total.....168

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
Quayle	12	1	49
Sale	4	0	17

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.

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Experts Meet At Duplicate Auction
Some Pitfalls In Doubling

By An Expert

New York, June 12.—Two weeks from today bridge players from all over the country will be assembling at Sutter Lake beach for the twenty-sixth annual congress of the American Whist League, and they will find ample opportunity to discuss the various most points connected with auction and its laws as well as to test their skill in the various contests arranged especially for that game in its duplicate form.

This will be the first time that players from the West will meet those from the East since duplicate got into its stride, and the difference of method in both scoring and play will have a fair chance to be compared, and probably new ways will be tried out.

It is unfortunate that the majority of the suggestions that have come with regard to eliminating the element of luck in duplicate scores are almost invariably based on some scheme of changing the suit values, which is the very thing the players and the law-makers wish to avoid.

When the delegates assembled at Sutter Lake get down to discussing questions of play, there will doubtless be some lively arguments for and against the modern doubling conventions when the cracks from the West sit down to play against those from the East.

In some clubs these doubles have become such a well recognized part of the game that it would be almost impossible to eradicate them, while in other clubs they are absolutely forbidden and are classed by the governors as private conventions.

Some of the details of these doubling systems are not yet settled—whether a double shall mean the same thing on the second round as it does on the first, for instance. Those who freely adopt the double of one trick bids are still in doubt as to the advisability of doubling original bids of two or more, because such a double asks the partner if he can do something which the bid itself shows it is highly improbable that he can do.

Doubling a suit bid is supposed to show nothing in that suit, but a trump otherwise with no suit long enough to dictate a choice. The double asks the partner if he can stop that suit. When a player starts with a bid of two or three in a suit he usually holds it solid, so how is the fourth hand going to stop it? Add to this the confession of weakness in the player who doubles, and the possible stopper may fail if finessed against.

The tendency of those who use the double seems to be to take a chance, and the natural response of the partner is to take another chance. This frequently gets them into trouble, and apparently perfectly justifiable doubles, if judged by the theory of this system, lead to serious losses.

Here is a hand that came up about a month ago in a duplicate match and shows a situation that is not uncommon when an original bid of two in a suit is doubled.

H—Q 7 6 5	
D—K Q 9 8	
S—K J 8 7	
H—A K 8	
C—6	
D—A J 10 6 3 2	
S—A Q 2	
H—10 4	
C—A K Q 9 8 4 3	
D—7 5	
S—5 3	

Z dealt and bid two clubs. At some tables A bid two diamonds and Y went to two no trumps. As the cards lie, Y cannot make two no trumps, because A must make two diamonds, two spades and two hearts, as Z can lead from his hand to Y's only once. At one table Y assisted the clubs.

although he had only one in his hand, bidding three over two diamonds. His theory is that when the dealer bids two he does not care whether his partner has any of that suit or not; what he wants is outside help.

On the three club contract Z was set for one trick, as A led the trump suit for one trick. He won the hand, as B's ten of clubs would have been good. The ace of spades sets the contract.

This is a bad assist on Y's part. No good player wants to struggle for eleven tricks if he is strong enough to prevent his opponents from getting eleven tricks in the other minor suit. Y should have left the two diamonds alone. When you have driven your opponents into a minor suit that cannot go game, leave them with it unless you have game in a major suit.

The beginner should observe this great difference between original bids of two in major and in minor suits. In a major suit the player wants to go game, and may have all kinds of tricks outside the suit itself. In a two trick bid on a minor suit, on the contrary, the player has nothing but the suit. If he had any sure tricks outside he would go no trumps. This is the weakness that the partner must allow for.

The interesting situation arose at the only table at which A doubled the original bid of two clubs. While this looks like asking the partner to

do the impossible it also commands him not to leave A in the lurch with the double.

Y belonged to the school of players who pass the buck when the adversary on the right doubles, knowing that the fourth hand must reopen the bidding. Y knows that if B picks a suit he will never go game in it, against Y's cards and Z's clubs.

B took a chance that four to the ten would stop the clubs and went two no trumps. In his assumption he was correct. His ten of clubs did stop that suit, but he was set on the contract in spite of his stopper, as Z made three club tricks at once and got a discard from Y.

Y's first discard was the eight of spades, followed by the deuce of hearts. This practically directed Z to take his choice of the spades or diamonds and Z led the spade, on the inference that B was short and could not risk a major suit declaration.

A passed up the spade and Y won with the jack, coming back with the king of diamonds, which A allowed to hold. Then he shifted to the heart, and B held the trick with the jack. After making the ten of clubs dummy made two heart tricks and threw Y in with the diamonds so as to make the two spade tricks. Two diamonds, one spade and three clubs set the no trumper for one trick.

If A leaves the original bid alone Y will undoubtedly go to two no trumps. The only possible way to prevent Y from going to no trumps seems to be for A to double, because that induces Y to pass and wait for B. The double forces B to bid, and no matter what B bids it will not be diamonds, so B will be set in anything. If A goes to three diamonds he will be set.

Here is a rather curious example of doubling an original two trick bid

that came up in a duplicate match early last winter:

H—	
C—9 7 6 5	
D—10 8 6 4 3 2	
S—J 6 5	
H—9 8	
C—K Q 8 5	
D—K Q J 8	
S—A 8 4	
H—A K 7 6 5	
C—10 4 3	
D—9	
S—10 9 8 7	

H—Q J 10 6 5 4
C—A J
D—A 7
S—K Q 7

Z dealt and bid two hearts. Many players believe that it is good policy to bid major suits without the tops if you have enough outside to fill up the holes. It is admittedly bad policy to go to no trumps when you have a safer major suit bid in the hand.

At one table Z did not believe in this theory and refused to bid on the first round, intending to show the suit that had length without the tops on the second round. This gave him the pleasure of hearing A bid no trumps and of B going to two hearts as a takeout, which rendered any declaration from Z unnecessary.

A should have gone to two no trumps to deny the hearts, as two small cards in that suit are no support for a takeout, and had he done so he would have made two odd, but not the game. As it was, B was set for three tricks and ample honors.

At one of the tables at which Z started with two hearts A doubled. While this is supposed to ask the partner if he can stop the hearts, it should be observed that stoppers in major suits are not as improbable as in the minor suits, because many two

(Continued on Page 4)

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At the Theaters

The two last episodes of the New Exploits of Elaine will be shown tomorrow night at the Apollo Theater. They include The Green Trunk and The Triumph of Elaine.

The two parts of this series on the hill tonight are The Opium Smugglers and The Invention of Craig Kennedy. Tonight's program shows also Father's Official War Gazette with scenes in Salonica, Industries of Los Angeles, Shooting Igreta in Africa, a comedy called The Door Keeper's Trick, and an animated cartoon that is funnier than usual, entitled When Knights Were Bold.

Two exciting episodes of The Broken Coin will be shown tonight at the Victoria Theater. They are the fourth and fifth instalments and are in four exciting reels. The Gaiety Graphical brings before your eyes big events from all parts of the world and the rest of the bill is devoted to comedies. These include, Rosie's Revenge, Error in Kidnapping, and Father was Neutral.

The Spies' Round-Up, a seven part Newman feature picture, is showing at the Olympic. It contains 7,000 feet of tense and exciting action which centers about a beautiful girl detective.

Protea III or the Spies' Round-Up is on the bill at the Town Theater. The Hypocrites will be shown commencing tomorrow night.

News Brevities

In order to dispose of certain rumors which are in circulation, the management of the Grand Hotel Kalee wishes to state that the company, as will be seen in the advertisement, is incorporated in the United States. Mr. S. Fessenden is president of the company, Mr. E. H. Dunning managing director, and Mr. W. A. Reed treasurer.

Vice-Governor Henderson S. Martin of the Philippines and Miss Martin passed through Shanghai on Friday on the Empress of Russia. Together with Mr. John F. Jewell, American Consul at Cebu, and members of the United States Court staff and their wives, they were tiffin guests of Judge and Mrs. Lobinger at Laurel-croft.

Imitation is usually recognised as the sincerest form of flattery, but as the Clifford Wilkinson Tansan (of Takaradzuka, Japan) cannot be imitated, the local agents of this famous natural mineral water, Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., have found it necessary to issue the warning which will be found on page 3 of the Sporting section of today's THE CHINA PRESS. This warning is to the effect that local waters are being bottled, sold and offered in Tansan bottles by unscrupulous persons as Tansan. It is therefore necessary to see that the crown cork and the label bear the name of the proprietor.

Mr. S. Hertzberg, proprietor of the Apollo Theater, has received word from the Humphrey Bishop Company in Peking that they will arrive in Shanghai on the 27th inst. and open at St. George's Gardens, for a short season, on the following day. In case of rain, the company will appear at the Apollo Theater.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen entertained the members of the National Assembly last night at dinner.

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Experts Meet At Duplicate Auction

(Continued from Page 2)

trick bids in major suits are made on length.

Attention should also be called to the difference between doubling a suit and a no trumper. When a no trumper is doubled the partner is asked to name his best suit, but at the same time he is at liberty to let the double alone if he thinks his cards are good enough to defeat the

contract. This is frequently the better plan, as modern no trumpers are rather shady propositions in the majority of cases at a love score.

One of the moot points among modern players is whether or not the same liberty should be allowed to the partner when it is a suit bid that is doubled. Should he be free to let the double stand, or is he forced to shift?

In this particular case B evidently thought that if A had a no trumper in three suits and B had five trumps to the ace king they should be able to set the heart contract between them, so he left the double alone. The result was that Z went game on the hand by making his two odd at double value.

The illogical part of the double in such cases as this seems to be that it asks the partner if he can stop the declared suit. If he can and the bid is on length only, then the bidder has a no trumper on the outside. If A hopes to go game on B's bid he must be counting on B for tricks that are clearly marked in Z's hand if Z is a sound bidder.

The play against the doubled heart was simple enough. A led the diamonds, and Z won, leading a small spade to dummy's jack. A put on the ace and led another diamond, B discarding a club. A led the trump to avoid the clubs and spades, and B came back with a club, on which Z put the ace and led the jack. Now all that is left is the top trump for B.

At one of the seven tables at which this hand was played Z started with one heart and A passed. Y had to deny the hearts with two diamonds, which B passed, and Z then shifted to no trumps, hoping his partner's diamonds were strong enough to carry it through.

The result was decidedly unfortunate, as A opened with the king of clubs, rather an unusual thing against a no trumper, as the rule is not to lead honors from four card suits with less than three of them. This was lucky, as it shut out the jack. But it cost a trick later, as B got in with the heart and led the ten of clubs, thinking A had three honors. This forced A to win the jack with the queen and made dummy's nine good for a trick. Had B known that A had only two honors he might have made a trick with his ten by holding it up.

Z was forced to win the next lead, a diamond, and cleared his hearts, with spades left for reentry, but before he got in again A had taken home his sure tricks in diamonds by setting in with the ace of spades.

There will doubtless be some agreement reached either as the result of experiment or analysis as to what doubling two trick bids shall mean and also what is to be done when the double is not on the first round of the bids and when it is made by one partner after the other has shown a suit.

English Woman Annexes Golf Title In U.S.



PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

Here is Mrs. William J. Gavin, the English golfer, who won the Women's Eastern Golf Association championship at Manchester, N. H. She came to the United States a year ago, and last season was runner up to Mrs. C. H. Vandenberg in the national championship.

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Mr. Longwell, Special Representative, Places Agencies On Trade Trip Through Orient

Another popular American machine has invaded the Shanghai motor market. It is the Maxwell, the agency for which has been placed with the Eastern Garage. One of the cars is now on exhibition at the showroom. The clean, graceful lines and distinctive radiator of the 1916 model would not be taken for even a distant cousin of the ancient Maxwells that are to be seen running smoothly in their rips old age about Shanghai's streets.

The placing of the agency with the Eastern Garage was the result of the visit to Shanghai of Mr. Walter T. Longwell, special representative of the Maxwell export office. This live wire came out by way of Japan, Peking and Tientsin. Everywhere he stopped he left behind an agency for his car. He has already finished his work here and left for the south.

"The Maxwell," said Mr. Longwell, "is better known in other parts of the Far East than in Shanghai. It has a permanent foothold in the Philippines and is popular throughout Java, India and the surrounding islands. I am going down there not so much to establish new agencies, as to get in touch with the agents we already have, and become personally acquainted with them. They will give me ideas that will be valuable to our export office and I may give them useful suggestions."

From this subject Mr. Longwell switched to the machine he is selling. "Next to the Ford concern," said he, "we lead the world in the production of the single model machines. The figures of our production show the worth and popularity of the car. In 1913 we decided to standardize our chassis and produced one perfect model. After experiments and tests that left no doubt as to the strength of every part, we turned out Model 25. At that time we were making only 14,000 cars a year. Now we are turning out 120,000 a year and selling all of them."

"The statement that we make one model doesn't mean that all the cars look alike. That was done for the sake of economy and standardization, the recognized trend of motor manufacturing today. Though the chassis are alike, we have five styles of bodies that include everything from racy roadsters to cosy limousines. In the face of a rising market for raw materials we have so economized our buying and production that we can assure our friends that there is little likelihood of an increase over the present reasonable prices which our models command."

Economy of operation is a strong feature of the Maxwell. The engine is so constructed as to use gasoline as sparingly as possible and the lightness of the machine gets the greatest mileage out of time.

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